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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

te Daily Commercial

The new Episcopal Diocese.

ereend Henry S. Getz, of Mahanoy city, a ber of the recent Episcopal Convocational ress held in Reading, during the discussion ive to the constitution of a new diocese, mited a statistical statement showing that roposed diocese would contain 3105 communicants, 5769 Sunday school scholars, 58 clergymen, 45 presbyters, and 33 self supporting hes. By the Convention Journal of 1866 pears that these parishes gave $72,106 10 of ebial contributions, in addition to $50,000 a for church erection in Reading and Pottsr $21 per communicant; extra parochial, 2 86, or $1 00 each; Episcopal fund 25, or 25 cents each; Convention $575 60, or 17 cents each; sundry missions, $10 00 or $10 30 each; diocesan missions, 2 13, or 37½ cents each; domestic missions, 1 66, or 38 cents each; foreign missions, $1, or 50 cents each; church hospital, $68 14 ¾ cents each; Christmas fund, $30 04, or 17 cents each. The present diocese contains 218 rymen, 162 parishes, 18,000 communicants, 613 population. It is divided as proposed, the ading portion comprising Philadelphia, s, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware ties, will contain a population of 804,777; the proportionate number of baptisms the data of last year) 2263; confirmations, communicants 13 999; sunday school scholr 18,728; clergy, 106; parishes, 88.

No Man Safe.

e Memphis *Post* says that Colonel A. E. ker, formerly of the Army of the Potomac, was engaged in planting during the past at Linden, Arkansas, on the St. Francis r, was visited some time since by a gang of laiors, armed to the teeth with guns and vers. They were evidently bent on violee, and were very insulting, but the Colonel them with self possession, and, by dealing whisky liberally, he rid himself of them at gth without blood. They were not, however, ched, and followed him again—this time ugh the pacific—that they "and no one is sort" in that country, and that he must ediately cease the connection. As d that he could stay there only at the peril his life, he sold out at a great sacrifice and

Election in Utah

he territory of Utah held an election for gate in the 40th Congress, on the 4th inst. for the first time in the history of that terry a candidate was run in opposition to the urch nominee." William M'Groraty was inated as sole candidate, against Hooper, present Mormon delegate, upon the platf "the speech, free press, religious worship, ous tolerance, the Constitution of the United es, the Organic Act of the territory, and the s of Congress." The election was held, and Hooper was, of course, elected. Under the ial inspiration of Brigham Young, says *Leader*, "we have never witnessed an election where all the requirements of law, all observance of custom, all adherence to rule lindage, were so openly and flagrantly vio-d."

Bridge at St. Louis.

St. Louis *Democrat* says: St. Louis is to e a bridge across the Mississippi, as soon as can be built. So much seems reasonably ain, for there are now at least two different unications, with all the legal rights necesto such completion, and as Wunderle & Co. shall have one bridge only for two, remains o seen.

BEEF AND WOOL IN BRAZIL.—A Rio Janeiro etter says:—This state of things has brought on the price of sheep so that the average e of sales is not in 1866 more than half what was in 1861. Wool can be grown here for $45 ercy per arroba (250 lb) that is just $2 in ted States gold for about 25 cents per pound. This year the average of sales will be over $68 currency per arroba, or about cents per pound. The farmer situated like the rich of dronth, loss of capital, and all work for 25 cents per day, without risk or ation is not sought as formerly. As an exent for better sales of sheep, many large ments are putting up machinery for making the tallow out of the sheep, and sending to ket only the hides and tallow. This pays ter than to sell at 25 cents per head. In ew direction in which the interior is pierced the railroads a great deal of wool is now ought by the cars.

correspondent says that the pedestrians who opened to be abroad on a fashionable street a or two since, were treated to the sight of ing a lady wearing a pair of our calico trouser nest to the ground, with her skirts just sufficiently raised to reveal the fact that her ankles re encased in a continuation of a pair of ch pants and that she wore slip-shod shoes or stockings so much the worse for the weaer. We all that part of her feet entirely bare. She ished with an air of dignity, and seemed quite aware that so many persons were enjoying a gh at her expense.

THE *Bankers' Magazine* for February contains a tabular statement of the circulation d profits of each of the seventy banks of ew York city, showing an aggregate surplus, ividied, of $15,225,781, on a capital of $84 392 , or a little over 18 per cent. on the average, ew York is now a state of $300,000,000 ch, or $1,400 000 together, being more than ty-fifths of the whole. In many instances the rplus profits exceed the capital.

THE second grand ball of the season was ven at the Tuileries on Wednesday evening. number of American ladies and gentlemen ed the honor of a presentation. The Prince apoleon and the Princess Clotilde, who were ot present at the first ball of the season "assisted" at this. The Empress was magnificently ressed in yellow satin, the train of which was oped up over a skirt of white satin, and her ress was covered with lace and diamonds.

STATE ITEMS.

Gotlieb Auth, a young German, attempted to ill a young girl named Grundon, both employd in the family of Mr. Jacob Detwiler, in Lebnon county, last week, because she rejected his vances.

The total expense for constructing the new ercer Court House up to January 1st, 1867, foot up $47 924 53. The amount is $7,000 under the riginal estimate.

Dr. G. A. Irvine, a prominent physician of Warren county, died at Warren on the 11th. r. Irvine was a delegate to the National Conention in 1840 which nominated Mr. Van uren, and in 1848 was the nominee of the Demcratic party in the Nineteenth District for ongress, but was beaten by forty-one votes by General Charles M. Reed, of Erie. He was vice Treasurer of Warren county, and discharged all the duties thereof in the most faithful and satisfactory manner.

The citizens of Triumph City, Venango ounty, have applied for a borough charter.

Two burglars, named Edward Bennett alias Stewart, and Peter Riley alias Wm. Hays, under arrest for the robbery of the Brevoort Petroleum ompany's office, near Rouseville, while being onveyed to Oil City in the cars, jumped through window with the train going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and endeavored to escape. They were manacled together, and fell to the leep snow that abounds in that vicinity, and thus escaped being killed. The train was stopped, the rascals overhauled and safely odged in prison.

The new Court House, in Chambersburg, Franklin county, cost $83,626 12.

The suit instituted by the Reno Railroad Company to recover possession of the road belonging to the Kersey Oil Company, which had been seized by the Farmer's Railroad, has been dismissed in favor of the Reno Company.

An attempt is about to be made to establish a daily paper in Williamsport. The Democracy propose to publish the *Daily Gazette*.

On Monday afternoon last, on the Stevenson Farm, at well No. 2, lease 50, two of the employees were trying their strength in holding up a length of tubing, when, as one of them was jetting the tubing down, an end struck his comrade in the pit of the stomach, causing internal injuries, from which he died in forty-eight hours. The unfortunate man was Charles Grettner, belonging in Rochester, New York, where his remains were taken for interment.

The Brookville *Republican* of the 20th says Tuesday night, in the vicinity of Rockdale Mills, one of the most shocking murders was perpetrated that it has been our duty to chronicle. Two men, hailing from Oil City, and known as Winters and Graves, murdered an aged lady, Mrs. McDonald, at her home, for her money. The murder was discovered Wednesday evening, when measures were immediately taken to capture the perpetrators of the fiendish deed. Winters was arrested Wednesday night, at Brockwayville, and is now occupying a cell in our jail.

The Beaver *Local* states that the National Bank of Beaver county, at New Brighton, has been swindled out of four or five thousand dollars by a worthless note.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. of O. F., have set aside the 26th day of April, 1867, as a day of fasting and prayer, to return to God the wonderful preservation of the order during the late civil war.

The Reading *Journal* says: Two or three processions of Conestoga wagons, passed through our main streets on Tuesday last. They were all loaded with home-build goods and pretty girls, and were bound for that point of the compass where "the star of empire takes its way."

The Sharon *Herald* says: We notice extensive repairs and improvements going on at the rolling mills and nail factory of the Westernman Iron Company in this place. One of their blast furnaces is also being thoroughly overhauled and preparations made to receive a very large engine now making for them in Pittsburgh. Judging from appearances they will be in fine condition to blow in shortly. The other furnace continues in successful operation, having produced during the past two weeks three hundred and sixty-seven tons of metal from mixed ores. This yield is far above the usual product of furnaces of similar capacity, and in consideration of its having been in blast eighteen months, reflects great credit upon the excellent skill of the manager.

The Bellefonte *Press* urges the name of Hon. Samuel Linn, present Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, for the Union nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Uniontown *Standard* nominates Hon. James Veech, of Pittsburgh, for the Supreme Judgeship.

Notwithstanding his declination, it is stated Hon. George W. Woodward, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, will be renominated by the Democracy, and he will accept the nomination.

Col. B. B. McCleary, late of the 140th Regiment, Penna. Vols., and a representative of Erie county in the Legislature, has been confirmed by the United States Senate Brevet Brigadier General.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1867. NO. 143.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILLS

Traitors Claims Annulled,

The Military Reconstruction Plan.

President Preparing His Veto.

The Impeachment Investigation.

A Report to be Made to This Congress.

The Mound City Navy Yard.

An Alleged Incompetent Indian Agent

Government and the Pacific Railway.

President Johnson Urged to Sign the Reconstruction Bill.

Ex-Gov. Andrew and the State Department.

Gen. Stickles Refuses the New York Collectorship.

Friends of the Tariff Bill Discouraged

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1867.

Necessary Legislation.

Both Houses of Congress have been engaged to-day and to night on the necessary legislation of the session. The amendatory tax bill will reach the Senate on Monday, and an attempt will then be made to take up the tariff bill.

Traitors' Claims.

The Senate passed a bill to-day, to prohibit the payment of any bills against the Government to any person who joined the rebellion. It is intended to prevent the payment of all army officers who went South, many of whom have filed their claims for salary due at the date of their dismissal.

A Veto Coming.

No doubt is felt but that the President will return on Wednesday the Military Reconstruction bill, with his veto. In this message it is assured that a statement will be made of the plan of reconstruction to which he is willing to give his assent, and it is further understood that it essentially covers the Blaine amendment. The President commenced writing his message to-day, and it will obviate in most every particular the necessity of his sending a regular message to the Fortieth Congress.

Surveyor Testimony.

Information was received at the Jail to-day that the Sub-committee of Judiciary of the House would probably visit John Surratt on Monday, to take his evidence, if any, relative to the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination plot.

The White House.

There was a greater crowd of persons to-day at the White House than any previous day of the week. The President gave audience to all he could reach in the time allotted to visitors.

Impeachment.

A member of the House Judiciary Committee stated to-day that there was not one word of truth in the statement that the Committee had agreed to present articles of impeachment to the Fortieth Congress. It was stated to be legally impossible for the Committee of this Congress to submit any report to the next Congress. A report, however, will be made on this question to this Congress.

The Tenure of Office Bill.

The President has not yet signed the bill prohibiting him from removing any one from office without the consent of the Senate, and he will doubtless allow it to become a law without vetoing or approving it.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

The Mound City Navy Yard.

The Illinois delegation in Congress have received a joint resolution of the Legislature of Illinois, asking them to urge without delay, the passage of a bill making such appropriation as may be necessary to complete the navy yard at that point. The preamble recites that the Navy Department has already spent one hundred thousand dollars, for that yard, and that the thirteen western ironclads need a navy yard at some point. When the Naval Appropriation bill comes up in the House, an amendment to complete the Mound city yard will be offered.

Encouraging Counterfeiting.

The resolutions of Legislature of Kansas, declaring that Col. J. H. Leavenworth, agent of certain hostile Indian tribes on the Kansas frontier, is incompetent to perform his duties, and that the settlers are in imminent peril from such incompetency, and asking Congress to take steps to secure his removal, have been received and laid before Congress, and the Indian Committees are looking into the matter.

Pacific Railway Matters

The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior has been received by Senator Lane:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1867.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted on the 15th inst., by the House of Representatives in the following words: "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to this House a statement of the rules by which the beginning point for the chain of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California for the additional bonds from the United States for the construction of said railroads between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is ascertained and adjusted, under the 11th section of the act, approved July 1st, 1862, relating to said roads," and in reply thereto respectfully state that President Lincoln caused to be filed in the Treasury Department his order of January 11th, 1864 fixing as the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains the point where the line of the Central Pacific Railroad crosses Arcade Creek, in the Sacramento Valley. A certified copy of the order was furnished by that Department to Mr. Secretary Usher, on his request, but I have no personal knowledge, nor is there anything on file in this Department which enables me to state what rules were observed by President Lincoln in ascertaining and declaring the point which, for the purpose mentioned in said 11th section, should be considered as the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, Secretary.

Organization of Fortieth Congress.

It is contemplated by the numerous elect to the Fortieth Congress to hold a caucus during the present week, to nominate officers of the House. It is conceded that Mr. Colfax will be re elected Speaker, and Col. McPherson, Clerk. But for offices of Sergeant at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster, quite a contest is springing up, and several candidates for each of those positions have been named.

To the President and Reconstruction

The *Chronicle* to day says that it is no longer a secret that many Republicans have called upon the President to sign the reconstruction bill, and that many of those who have sought to do so have been advised to defer action, and let his policy have a fair class, and among them certain of the recent insurgent leaders, have recommended that his veto should be sent in early this week, so as to afford time to Congress, and that in repeating objections he should take care to state that he will honestly execute the law when it is duly enacted.

Secretary of State.

Ex-Governor John Andrew, of Massachusetts, arrived to-day. Rumor freely gives him Secretary Seward's place after the 4th of March in the Department of State, and as far as inquiry can be made, there is some slight foundation for this rumor.

Senator Swan.

It is intimated that Governor Swan, of Maryland, will not be allowed to take his seat in the Senate of the Fortieth Congress until his credentials are fully examined by the Judiciary Committee.

Collector of New York.

The President yesterday tendered to General Daniel E. Sickles the position of Collector of the port of New York, in place of Mr. Simpkins, he not having positively declined, Gen. Sickles but it was respectfully declined. Gen. Sickles preferring his present position in the army. The proposed change caused intense excitement among New York politicians here.

And Still Another Veto.

It is learned to-night that the President has decided to veto the civil tenure of office bill, and will probably send in his message on Tuesday.

The Tariff.

A test vote on taking up the tariff bill in the House last night was against it. The friends of the bill are very much discouraged. Senator Morton has been to see the President to ask him not to pocket it, but to send it in with a veto, provided he cannot sign it.

The Whisky Frauds.

The special committee on revenue frauds will make their report to the House to-morrow on the whisky frauds. They estimate that a large part of the whisky manufactured in this country does not pay any tax, and that whisky is now for sale in some parts at half a dollar per gallon less than the tax on it. The Ways and Means Committee are opposed, however, to any change.

The Funding Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee are opposed to the Funding bill as amended in the House, and will do their best to kill it. Leading Senators say that to redeem the compound interest notes in a new issue of greenbacks, would be to open the way for redeeming the seven thirties in the same way, and that this would lead to ruinous inflation.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The President has transmitted to the Senate a mass of documents from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of that body calling for correspondence with foreign ministers and consuls in relation to the policy of the President toward the States lately in rebellion, especially any inquiries by the Department of State with regard to conversations or opinions of such foreign minister. The documents embrace dispatches from Messrs. Clay, King, Sanford, H. gelow, Adams, Mars, Morris, Murphy, McMahon and Perry, covering a period of more than two years. All the parties addressed on the subject denied the charges, and the denials are received and declared satisfactory.

FUNERAL OF PROF. BACHE.

The funeral of Prof. Bache took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

SENATORS REMEMBERED.

Senator Trumbull was last night the recipient of a serenade by citizens from Illinois and other friends, upon his recent re election to the Senate. He made some remarks in acknowledgment of the honor. Senator Yates was afterwards complimented in a similar manner, and responded by a speech.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S RECEPTION.

The first evening reception of Secretary McCulloch last night was one of the most brilliant and select of the season, a large number of the most distinguished personages being in attendance.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The second public meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society, was held to-night in Hall of Representatives, which was densely crowded, the various temperance organizations of Washington being present in strong force. Senators Pomeroy and Willey, Representatives Ingersoll, Baker, Kasson, Hubbard and Dodge spoke in behalf of the cause. The last named speaker stated that the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, when at Harrisburg, to-night holding a temperance meeting, thus following the example set last Sunday evening by the members of Congress. General Howard made the concluding speech.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

Civil Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1867.

SENATE.

The session yesterday evening was occupied in the consideration of pri ate pension bills.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution to prohibit any officer of the Government from paying any claim accruing prior to the 4th of March, 1865, to any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner assisted the rebellion, or in favor of any person who was disloyal to the United States, as opposed thereto, and distinctly in favor of its suppression.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended striking out in after the word "rebellion," where it occurs the words

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was not in favor of this amendment, but the majority of the committee were.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS understood the object of the bill was to prevent the payment of military officers who joined the rebellion. He had no objection to this, and to accomplish this the words proposed to be stricken out were not necessary. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOGG offered an amendment that this resolution shall not be construed to prevent the payment of claims on account of services prior to April 13, 1861, with loyal citizens of the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to add after the word rebellion, where it first occurs, the following: "or by the giving of any such person who does not prove to the satisfaction of proper accounting officers that he was opposed to the giving aid and comfort to the rebellion."

Adopted—25 yeas, 6 nays; Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Hendricks, Cowan, Johnson, Nixon and Patterson voted in the affirmative.

The joint resolution as amended passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent the operation of law authorizing the introduction of foreign goods into the United States without inspection, at the usual ports of entry, and to provide another bill to authorize light houses, with an amendment fixing specific appropriations for Presque Isle, Michigan; Lake Superior, $15,000; Frow bridge's Point, Michigan, $10,000.

Mr. COLLAMER reported a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of State to obtain from the Columbian Government authority for a survey of a ship canal route, including the Isthmus of Darien, and ascertain the terms upon which the right of way can be obtained. Agreed to.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates $2,700 000.

Mr. HARLAN moved to strike out the provision that no part of an appropriation for the expenses of Colorado shall be disbursed by Assistant Treasurer Gilpin, and that the sum proposed to be the bill to make good the Indian bonds held by them in the Metchants National Bank, Washington.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the whole Indian treaty system as a farce. He would be willing, however, to make appropriations for the next year for the support of our Indian obligations.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment appropriating $122 per head for the rebuilding of 9,000 Navajo Indians held prisoners of war in New Mexico.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to give certain mon, relative within a year, thus furnishing materials, $300.

The bill to establish land districts in Montana, Arizona and Idaho, passed.

When the Indian appropriation bill came up Mr. HENDERSON submitted his amendment Mr. Henderson's amendment, which appropriates $100,000 for the relief of Navajo Indians, gives the following words: "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to this House a statement of the rules by which the beginning point for the chain of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California for the additional bonds from the United States for the construction of said railroads between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is ascertained and adjusted, under the 11th section of the act, approved July 1st, 1862, relating to said roads," and in reply there to respectfully state that President Lincoln caused to be filed in the Treasury Department his order of January 11th, 1864 fixing as the western base of the sierra Nevada Mountains the point where the line of the Central Pacific Railroad crosses Arcade Creek, in the Sacramento Valley. A certified copy of the order was furnished by that Department to Mr Secretary Usher, on his request, but I have no personal knowledge, nor is there anything on file in this Department which enables me to state what rules were observed by President Lincoln in ascertaining and declaring the point which, for the purpose mentioned in said 11th section, should be considered as the western base of the sierra Nevada Mountains. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

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BY THE CABLE

Insurrection Impending in Spain.

Opening of North German Parliament.

Explosion of a Magazine Near Naples.

Insurrection in Spain.

LONDON, February 23, noon.—The news from Spain is of exciting interest, though the Spanish Government endeavors to keep the public ignorant of events. There is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.

Suit for the Alexandras.

Consul Dudley has commenced a suit to recover the steamer Alexandria.

Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, February 23.—Garibaldi is here He will go to Venice in a day or two.

Explosion Near Naples.

FLORENCE, February 24.—A telegram from Naples reports that a magazine of gunpowder exploded at Posilippo, near that city, and a number of lives were lost by the disaster.

Arrived at Candia.

LONDON, February 24.—A dispatch from Naples says intelligence has reached that city that the Greek steamer Panhellenonian had safely arrived at the Island of Candia.

North German Parliament.

BERLIN, February 24.—The first session of the Parliament of the North German States was formally opened yesterday. The King of Prussia, members of the royal family, and Herr Von Bismarck, were present. The King, in his speech from the throne, said that he was encouraged as no German Prince had been for ages. All hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rested on an accomplished fact, united Germany. He recommended Parliament to form a new Constitutional Union, which would be defensive in its character, and give unity, liberty and power to the Fatherland.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1867.

DEATH OF ARCH DEACON M'CARRON.

Rev. Dr. McCarron, Arch Deacon of the Catholic Diocese of New York, died yesterday.

TEST CASE.

An important test case will shortly come before the Supreme Court, to determine whether Certificates of Indebtedness are to be deemed taxable as United States securities.

ANOTHER WHISKY FRAUD.

A man named Nathaniel J. Mills was arrested on a charge of passing fraudulent redistillation bonds, with the intention of defrauding the Government. About one hundred barrels of whisky are involved.

RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Another keno bank was seized yesterday, in Nassau street, and twenty-one persons arrested.

THE DUNDERBERG.

The papers state that the Dunderberg's speed, sailing qualities and suitableness for naval service are proved satisfactorily.

CABLE BETWEEN FLORIDA AND CUBA.

Havana correspondence per Manhattan states that soundings for a cable between Cuba and Florida are completed, and the cable will be laid next November. The deepest sounding, 2,000 feet high, was discovered while making soundings. The average depth of water is 1,200 feet.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN HAVANA.

Considerable uneasiness is still felt at Havana about the financial situation. The Cocoa trade is attracting greater attention on the part of Hamburg, Bremen firms; freights tending upward.

PROTEST AGAINST QUARANTINE.

At a meeting of citizens of Kings county last evening, resolutions were passed protesting against the passage of a bill by the Legislature for the establishment of a Quarantine station on Coney Island, or any other part of the county.

VIRGINIA AND SUFFRAGE.

A Richmond dispatch intimates that Virginia will vote against, be the first of the Southern States to fall into line and accept the new congressional plan of reconstruction. Governor Pierpont was in council with the State Senate last evening, and [illegible] the speedy indorsement of the plan. Several Senators [illegible] it is generally believed the Legislature [illegible] will be calling a convention to frame [illegible] negro suffrage upon the [illegible] of the bill.

RUNNING ARMS.

An agent of the Austrian Government has arrived in Washington, and is now negotiating for the purchase of American small arms.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

It is reported that the President has tendered the collectorship of New York to General Sickles, and that he accepts declined.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

English Reform—Turks Defeated in Crete—Affairs in China and Japan.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1867.

The following is the substance of the news by the steamship Manhattan, from New Orleans, arrived here on the 17th inst.

A French steamer arrived here on the 18th, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th, and from the City of Mexico to the 9th. The report that President Juarez had been taken prisoner grew out of the unexpected attack made by Miramon, with 3,000 men, upon Zacatecas. Miramon's official dispatch says that Juarez escaped owing to the velocity of his carriage. Escobedo arrived upon the scene next day, gave battle to Miramon at San Jacinto, and completely routed him, taking 8,000 prisoners and capturing all his artillery and $4,000. At last accounts Miramon had arrived at Queretaro with only four officers.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that Juarez had left Zacatecas for San Luis three days before Miramon made his sudden attack upon that place.

Marquez was reported to have 10,000 men at Mexico, of whom only 4,000 were armed.

Licesgo, Imperialist commander of Guanajuata, had been defeated by Rincongallaredo, and that the city had fallen into the hands of the Liberals, Maximilian's Minister, Faber, with a strong brigade, was routed while coming from Toluca to reinforce the capital, and left five hundred dead and wounded on the field of battle.

A number of official dispatches for the French steamer was stopped by Porfiero Diaz, who is encamped between Puebla and Mexico.

Eight hundred soldiers of the garrison of Puebla had declared for the republic and gone with Zamalcos, and it was expected that as soon as the French had left, the remainder would take possession of the city and pronounce for Juarez.

Generals Castelnau, Reporter and others, and also Madame Bazaine, have arrived here on the French steamer Nouveau Monde, which takes out 868 passengers. The transport Ionie was to leave Vera Cruz on the 15th with 1,200 troops. Several members of Maximillian's ministry were on board. Liberal Associations, in the Western States, passengers on board the Nouveau Monde. Marshal Bazaine arrived at Puebla on the 6th inst.

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The *Periodico*, the official journal, Monterey, 16th inst., says the Governor of the State is occupied with preparations for the departure of the French.

The Austrian and Belgian prisoners at Matamoras are to be exchanged for Mexicans brought to that place by the French frigate Pallgethon. The order for their departure is now waited for from Washington.

Advices from the interior justified the butchery of one hundred and ninety foreigners captured from Miramon, and charge them with all the depredations committed at Zacatecas. The doctors say Mejia could be cured.

Vomitful Desperadoes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 24.—On Friday evening two boys named Ellsworth and Wilson, aged about fifteen years, were found lying dead in this city, armed with an old muzzle and a single barrel pistol, with the express determination to commit suicide. They were found in the hallway outside the city. Near the bridge in the town of Irondequoit, they jumped from the train while in motion was a passenger train, and were killed. They shot him in the back of the head with the pistol, wounding him dangerously. The young desperadoes returned home this morning and short time were arrested. They confess to the murder, and say that after the train jumped into several sleighs, but had no favorable opportunity to shoot.

ENGLAND AND THE U. S.

English Anxiety to Settle Outstanding Questions.

The anxiety in England to settle the international questions which arose during the war between that country and the United States is more and more apparent. The London *Times*, in an article on that part of the Queen's speech which alludes to the controversy, says that the announcement that she has suggested a mode by which all pending differences between the two nations will receive an amicable solution, will be read throughout England, as it should be be heard in Parliament, with unqualified satisfaction. The *Times* says that this is good work and has transferred the dispute from the sphere of international law into that of international morality." In short the *Times* expresses, without stint of words, its desire for a conciliatory policy, and argues that the United States, in view of its pecuniary embarrassments, has no less than Great Britain, every motive, selfish as well as honorable, for welcoming a favorable arrangement, of the Alabama claims. In conclusion, it says:

"It is creditable to Lord Russell's discretion that he has so far refrained from criticising an apparent reversal of his own policy. That it does not actually amount to a reversal we have more than once shown, and it is quite open to argument whether he was not right in closing the discussion when Lord Stanley now re-opens it. On the one hand, we cannot object to regard the matter in this light. The cogency of Lord Russell's appeals to history and to the principles of international law is none weakened, and this country would have been put effectually in the wrong by a declaration that Great Britain would submit to arbitration. No doubt it would have required an effort to abandon the high ground of legal right, but it ought to have been made; indeed, unless such efforts are to be made, our admission of the principle of arbitration is but vain inquiry. We must now pay the penalty, such as it is, for this mistake. It was a great success. Six hundred persons were present, and the most friendly feeling towards the United States existed.

The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway bridge over the Miami river at Piqua, which has twice been carried away by floods and fire, during the past year, is now substantially rebuilt, and all trains have resumed regular trips.

A fire in Marshall, Wisconsin, on the morning of the 23d, destroyed the building and store owned by E. Myer & Co. Loss, $14,000.

The fire at St. Paul, Minnesota, Friday morning, destroyed the wholesale grocery store of Welde & Bro. Loss, $60,000, fully insured.

The store of Bunker & Co., at Prescott, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Loss, $14,000; insured.

The publishing house of Wm. B. Smith & Co., of Raleigh, N. C., failed on Saturday. Liabilities heavy.

Annie Buckson and Charles Davis were arrested at Buckland, Me., charged with burning Jerome Robinson's buildings, in November last, in revenge for being prosecuted for selling liquor to Robinson's son.

The New York *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondence, 8th says: The entire road from Puebla to the capital is strewn with the debris of the retreating army. The Liberals were prevented from attack by strict orders from Diaz, but appearances indicated that a night attack upon the town would convert the whole into a grand route. The American Consulate is garrisoned to protect American citizens, and Maximilian tells every one he does not consider himself Emperor, but only the Chief of the National Party.

From South America it is rumored that another application for peace has been made by Francine and England, but that the Cabinet had not permitted the terms to be made known. It is intimated again that proposals from the United States would be cordially received. The revolution in Mendoza is reported to be increasing in importance, the insurgents having recently gained decided advantages. A Peruvian cavalry regiment had revolted, killing some of their officers, and all Peru was in a state of excitement sent to reduce them to subordination. General Canpol, at the head of four hundred men, defeated Miraculina, and meeting the forces of President Sutherland, a battle ensued, lasting several hours, in which General Capocal was killed. His forces then retired.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY OF LONDON.—A New Yorker writes home as follows concerning the subterranean railway system of London:

Not the least is their extensive system of underground railways. It is perfectly wonderful how they perform the people about, at a rate of from fifteen miles an hour, from one end of the city to another, and so on and around—stopping at each station, of which there is one on every corner, at a station, from which you can engage to the upper air, and find yourself some where near where you want to be, and miles from where you were a half or three quarters of an hour ago. These trains run each way, being double tracks, about every ten minutes; and morning and evening they often consist of seven or eight cars, holding thirty or forty people each. The cars are lighted with gas—and the tunnels, except at stations—so that you can read your papers, and so then there is no smell or smoke, or sense of suffocation. How they ventilate them so well I can hardly see.

THE Petersburg *Index* renews the lamentation the continued imprisonment of Jeff. Davis:

"And this man is dying meantime. Injustice preying upon his soul, confinement wearing on his body, the neglect of his own people sickening his heart. Surely the strongest shame of those which disgrace the last six years of American history is this."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

MEXICO.

Imperialist Miramon Badly Defeated.

Guanajuata Captured by Liberals.

Garrison of Puebla Declare for the Republic.

Maximilian's Ministers Leaving

HAVANA, February 20.—The steamship Manhattan, from New Orleans, arrived here on the 17th inst.

A French steamer arrived here on the 18th, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th, and from the City of Mexico to the 9th. The report that President Juarez had been taken prisoner grew out of the unexpected attack made by Miramon, with 3,000 men, upon Zacatecas. Miramon's official dispatch says that Juarez escaped owing to the velocity of his carriage. Escobedo arrived upon the scene next day, gave battle to Miramon at San Jacinto, and completely routed him, taking 8,000 prisoners and capturing all his artillery and $4,000. At last accounts Miramon had arrived at Queretaro with only four officers.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that Juarez had left Zacatecas for San Luis three days before Miramon made his sudden attack upon that place.

Marquez was reported to have 10,000 men at Mexico, of whom only 4,000 were armed.

Licesgo, Imperialist commander of Guanajuata, had been defeated by Rincongallaredo, and that the city had fallen into the hands of the Liberals, Maximilian's Minister, Faber, with a strong brigade, was routed while coming from Toluca to reinforce the capital, and left five hundred dead and wounded on the field of battle.

A number of official dispatches for the French steamer was stopped by Porfiero Diaz, who is encamped between Puebla and Mexico.

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867.

It appears to be settled that the President, to-morrow or next day, will return the Reconstruction Bill with his objections. It is asserted, furthermore, that the veto message will be couched in language respectful to Congress, setting forth that had the bill been confined to the Blaine Amendment it would have secured his approval. The veto will be ineffectual, as the bill will be passed by the requisite two-third vote.

We have been shown within the last few days two full invoices of English iron, one arrived, the other to arrive—both of which were offered to a Pittsburgh manufacturer and dealer at rates cheaper than the iron can be manufactured here at the present price of labor. The fact contains a sermon—and no reader is so obtuse that he will not understand it.

No city is so much interested in the development of the vast mineral and other resources of the State, through the construction of railroads, as Philadelphia. Nevertheless, the newspapers of that city are utterly dumb on the question of a General Railroad Law, and "[illegible] moral support to [illegible]ing a railroad enabling act. Scarcely a road [illegible] be built in the whole State that would not directly benefit Philadelphia. As our great tide-water emporium, it is her duty as well as her interest to lend a hand in procuring legislation calculated to develop the State at large as the only means whereby we can maintain our rank among the States of the Union. An enlightened local policy should forbid the idea of contributing to any other. If Philadelphia is content with what she has, the other parts of the State are not. If she rejects their efforts at development, they will be compelled to seek aid in whatever they do in a more friendly and a more enlightened quarter. Will Philadelphia look to her own interest?

Ex-Gov. Curtin leaves for Europe in about two weeks, intending to spend some three or four months abroad, the principal part of the time in Rome, where the temperature will be more favorable to the sole object of his visit, restoration to health. After his return he proposes to retire to his old home in Bellefonte.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The people are unanimous in demanding a General Railroad Law—a law that will in every sense be an enabling act, and in no sense a disabling act—one that will facilitate the construction of railroads, and develope the State—not one that will interpose obstacles thereto, or be an apology or a cheat. Such a law both parties, at the last election, promised the people, and strove to put forward the best claim to be considered its truest friend.

A bill, which if passed, would be such a law, having made its appearance in the Legislature, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose interests, as a monopoly seeking to prevent competion, are directly adverse to those of the people, steps forth to oppose it. Through some means or other—of the character of which, every citizen will have his own opinion—it has induced the Senate Committee, of which Mr. Landon is the Chairman, to change the bill, and report it in [illegible] shape that, if it should become a law, the [illegible]said demand would be effectually de[illegible]ed the aforesaid promise deliberately violated. The issue is, simply—which is strongest, and in the interest will the Legislature act—the [illegible] iss[illegible]rn [illegible]or [illegible]u[illegible] be with them, if they throw their influence on the side of the people—though it is a fair supposition that some of them, at least, will not mourn on account of disappointed expectations—but encouraging the future of those who forsake the people to serve the monopoly, there can be no sort of doubt. The case offers no feature for the unfaithful and treacherous to hide behind. Those who prefer to look for their reward in the hands of the people, and from an approving conscience, will be found supporting the bill as it was framed. Those who refer to take their reward or the promise of it from the monopoly, will be found supporting the bill as the monopoly, through Senator Landon, has amended and reported it. As Legislators choose, shall we have an enabling or a disabling law. Which shall it be?

PITTSBURGH MORNING SOUNDS.

Poets never tire in their efforts to do justice to the glory and beauty of morning. Rosy tinted skies, fields sparkling with heavy dew drops, sun-shine kissing the mountain tops, are ever at hand for general description, and in the more specific, rural morning scenery, the reign of quiet is somehow always introduced, and "blithe hanticleer" is sure of a place, in lieu of the lark omnipresent in the English bard's conceptions and descriptions of the hour. But in all the compass of servile literary imitations and of straining efforts at originality, of poetry or prose, in descriptions of the hour of morn, we know of none that touches in any particular the distinguished peculiarities of a Pittsburgh morning. We respectfully commend this new field of fancy to the votaries of the muse. Not being ourselves favorites at that court, we are content to note, with no poetic license, one of the homely, every day features of our mornings.

It is a question on which debate might be raised, whether the laws of civilization and humanity permit the ringing of factory bells and the terrific screaming of steam pipes in the centre of sleeping city populations, at the unseasonable hour of five o'clock in the morning. No dispute can be offered, as to the fact. It is readily perceived how convenient a method this is of awaking fifty girls, earning an honest living in a factory, or fifty men, connected with a rolling mill; but the debatable ground is about the propriety and right of waking, by the same tremendous noises, from five to fifteen thousand people who are in no way connected with factory or mill, and whose health, comfort and temper are damaged or endangered by the unseasonable disturbance.

We are aware that in society, and in the crowded society of a city, some individual rights and conveniences must be surrendered, for the general good. But this is the very argument we apply, on the other side, against the disturbance of the many for the convenience of the few. The right and benefit of quiet rest can hardly be expected to be cheerfully surrendered by thousands, for the convenience of tens and scores. Besides, the comfort and even the safety of the public, and the rich may be pleaded against the practice. We can scarcely conceive of anything more injurious to a weak, nervous patient than to be assailed, in perhaps the first hour's repose after a wakeful, weary night, by the horrid scream of the steam pipe on the next square. On no ground short of its being indispensably necessary can it be justified. We do not speak of it as wanton disturbance. But it is the result of carrying too much of the individual interest and convenience into society, of course displacing the interest and rights of others, contrary to the laws of civilization and humanity. Although not a *wanton* aggression on the rights and immunities of a crowded neighborhood, yet it has the same effect, and, if avoidable, it comes to have eventually the same character, and to be so regarded by those who are annoyed and injured by it.

It is quite true, that people get used to things. It is a benevolent adaptation of nature. Sights, smells and noises would, otherwise, depopulate cities, and our own, we fear, would be one of the first to be surrendered to solitude. On the score of steam whistles, we challenge the world to competition, from the comparatively musical note of the fire steamer, to these mentin calls that embrace every conceivable modification and mixture of rough and tearing noises—screaming, screeching, moaning, groaning—or all these combined in one horrid gush and power continued for an interminable five minutes. People can get used to it, undoubtedly. But we are not aware of the law of civilization that places the many under the necessity of doing so, for the convenience of the few. If any one is, we should like to know the volume and page where it may be found. We think the law books will be searched in vain, to find it—from the volume of nature, down to the records of corporation ordinances.

The St. Louis *Republican* denounces the reported combination by steamboat owners there to keep up the prices of freight, as tyrannous and injurious to business. The present rates of freight, it avers, is too high, and any attempt to increase them would be "a policy of grasping selfishness," and an obstruction to the growth of that city. It might have added that such a policy would be correspondingly injurious to the inland commerce and trade of the Western country.

INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

It is too evident to be disputed, that crime is on the increase. After making all due allowance for the growth of population, and for the increased avidity with which cases of crime are looked up and published by a portion of the press, it must be admitted that acts of rapacity, fraud and violence are multiplied to an extent both noticeable and damning. It is easy to attribute this to the war and returned soldiers, and some are very much gratified to lay every thing that is bad to this cause. But it has a much more clear and close connection with prevailing intemperance.

The late Judge McClure, who for so many years and so much to his own credit and the public good occupied the bench in our Court, was accustomed in his day to place the proportion of crimes committed under the influence of liquor as high as seven-eighths of the whole. His opportunities for making a correct estimate render his statement worthy of entire confidence. And at this time, drunkenness is more common than it was in Judge McClure's day, and the increase of crimes is attributable far more to this, than to the demoralizing influences of the war. Drunkenness seems to embody every thing within itself to incite bad men to criminal acts. It makes them less concerned about consequences, than they are when sober, and, therefore, they have less fear and less caution, and are more likely to commit crime and more likely to be detected in it. Drunkenness slackens the reins of self-government which most people have over themselves, and places them at the wild dictation of passions, so that whatever temptation or impulse strikes them or whatever freak or fancy seizes their disordered minds, they are ten times more likely to be carried away by it, than they would be in sober moments. The confessions of some convicted criminals have admitted that they took liquor, to drive away their repugnance to the horrid and bloody deeds, and to brace them up to the perpetration of crimes. The murder, for instance, is thought of by a malignant or revengeful mind; it is resolved on under the first maddening power of drink; the gun is loaded, the victim is in sight, sitting unsuspicious of danger by his fireside, the night is dark; but fear or conscience or something makes the assassin quail and shrink, till two or three more drinks put caution and conscience to sleep and thoroughly rouse up the devil in him to fury. Then he fires, his victim falls, the guilty maniac is discovered, and pays the forfeit of his own life for the crime.

It has been often affirmed that crime is more frequently connected with liquor drinking in this country than in Europe. It may be that this results from the false notions of liberty that undoubtedly prevail in the minds of an ignorant and debased class of our population. And when intoxication has suspended the ordinary restraints of fear and caution, such persons readily indulge their false and exotic notions of liberty, by appropriating any property that falls within their reach, by riotous conduct in the streets, by beating their wives, burning their neighbor's house, or by anything else that may come into their crazy, drunken minds. Seneca, the old Roman moralist and philosopher, said that drunkenness did not put wicked dispositions into men's minds, but only brought them out. Very likely; but the result is the same—the drunkenness brings the scum to the surface, the dishonest or malignant disposition into action.

Our laws and courts do not admit drunkenness as an excuse for crime. It almost seems as if they should, where houses are licensed or allowed to sell intoxicating drinks. Crime keeps even pace in the community with drunkenness; as this increases that increases. It is filling prisons and poor-houses; it supplies a large proportion of the victims of capital punishment; it entails upon individuals (young and old, male and female), innumerable miseries, and on the public untold expense. The increase of crime cannot be justly charged upon the soldiers. Soldiering in our army cured probably as many drunkards as it made among the rank and file. It is rather due to the increase of intoxication and the temporary madness that accompanies it. Every good citizen, therefore, and every humane person in the community should discountenance the use of intoxicating drinks, by his influence, his speech, his example, and every other lawful means.

THE FRUIT PROSPECT.

The result of considerable inquiry as to the fruit prospect in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, indeed of Western Pennsylvania and the regions of country adjacent, is that it is good. From all that we can learn, the prospect of a good crop of fruit in New Jersey is at present very promising. Should the balance of the season prove as favorable as that portion through which we have passed, the lovers of fruit may look forward to a bountiful supply at moderate prices.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. GREELEY.

Gen. Halpin, of the New York *Citizen*, reports in that paper an interview with the President, Of Mr. Greeley and cabinet changes, the report runneth thus:

"Of Mr. Greeley he spoke with warm respect, eulogizing the sterling integrity of his character and his great talents, as more than a common nation for his occasional eccentricities of judgment; but from inquiries ounned in another quarter, your correspondent believes the news of has been put on foundation for the report that Mr. Greeley is about entering the Cabinet as Postmaster General, as to all rumors of Cabinet changes, a long experience in Washington has made the writer wholly incredulous; but that Seward may [illegible] possibly contemplate retiring shortly after next 4th of March, in which case he wishes Charles Francis Adams to be his successor, and that he can ask authority more than commonly entitled to credit."

Gen. Halpin concludes by giving "a personal picture of Mr. Johnson as he appears in the audience chamber," the concluding touches of which are as follows:

I have seen Mr. Johnson very many times, and at all hours between mid-day and seven o'clock at night; and have never yet seen in him the slightest alteration of manner—the slightest indication that his habits ever were, or ever could be, any different from those which, when in the senate, made him the acknowledged standard for decorum and propriety in that body. These things I am almost ashamed to find necessary to record of a man of the High President of the United States; but so high has party malice and so violent and vindictive have been the slanders which have assailed this officer, that in some quarters the effect of an explicit statement may be good. "I believe Andrew Johnson to be as devout and self sacrificing a patriot as ever lived," said Chief Justice Chase not many months ago to the writer; "but fatally wrong in some of his views, and cursed with some of the worst advisers." That was high testimony from a prejudiced source; and with that testimony this letter must close

"LEAVING THE CITY."

Our eye falls on the heading of an article in a New York city paper, that we have for some time back been expecting to see. It presents a statement of some facts, which it was as natural to look for, as to look for warm weather on the advance of spring, or any other effect to follow its known cause. We have placed the same head over our article, in which we invite attention to the statements of our New York cotemporary. He says:

"An unusually large exodus from the city will occur this spring, resulting partly from the dullness of business, but chiefly from the enormous high rents. A large number of people who have lived in this city for years are now on the look-out for houses in Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, and other neighboring cities and towns within easy communication of New York. This removal is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. There is a large class of people, representing every walk of life, who cannot afford to pay the rents now demanded, and hence they have no alternative but to go outside of the city for homes. It would be far better for our city if suitable accommodations could be had here, but it is not strange that people leave when by doing so they can save two or three hundred per cent, and in some cases much more, in the matter of house rents. At the present rate of city rents a man must be rich if he can afford to live anywhere than in a tenement house, and even those who live in the latter are obliged to pay over a large proportion of their income to the avaricious owners of the wretched apartments. But the time is not distant when all this will be changed. Exorbitant rents drive people from the city; decrease of population diminishes demand for house, diminution of demand brings down prices, and hence the weight of the landlords' avarice will fall upon their own shoulders in the end."

But the exodus is no more a natural consequence of exorbitant rents than a decline of rents is, of the exodus. The intimation given in the close of the above article is as sure of being realized as the fact predicted in the beginning of it. But we do not expect it to counteract the grasping for immediate rent profits. The hurry and eagerness of landlords will urge on the killing of the goose that has heretofore laid the golden egg.

We presume similar effects will follow the same cause in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. By a comparison with other cities it is found that rents have advanced here more than in any other place. It is, however, true, that in past years they have been lower here than elsewhere. But at present, all that is said about New York may be said of our locality, for we presume it to be the same in the boroughs adjoining the cities. From twice to three times the former rents is now the rate. And as to the houses of the very poor classes, we have heard of one case, which we hope, for the credit of humanity, is exceptional, in which the rent of a poor room in a poor house, paid by charity for a very poor old woman, was raised from three and a half dollars to *eight* dollars per month.

There is some hope, however, in the self-regulating power of business matters. The law of gravitation may be more prompt to act, but it is not more sure. The principle of self-preservation will operate, *all round*, and like forces acting in all directions upon the same point, will fix it and keep it fixed. There is no danger of one portion of the people being quietly eaten up by the other portion. The conditions that have menaced such a result are already undergoing some change. The population of cities may fluctuate, under conflicting influences, but they will continue to be habitable and inhabited under the old law of demand and supply, controlling rents and all other prices.

Our market reports represent the New York paper market dull and prices considerably lower.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Your remarks in this morning's paper about the much needed new Postoffice are particularly non complimentary, but exceedingly *apropos*. They call the notice of the business men of the city to a subject of great importance to them and which needs their attention. It is rumored that the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad companies have offered to erect upon their grounds on Grant or Liberty streets such buildings as the Department may require, and take for their own use the present Postoffice as payment in full. Common sense suggests a query. If the Pennsylvania Railroad property is not quite convenient enough to the business parts of the city for their own office, is it any more so for the Postoffice? But unless the merchants and manufacturers bestir themselves, common sense will have but little to do with the selection of the site.

Every one knows that the general business of the city—that which gives it prosperity and importance—is included in the triangle formed by the rivers and Smithfield and Wayne streets. The most inconvenient point possible for the major part of this area, and the most distant from the center, is either apex of the triangle. There is but little to choose between them, yet the site talked of is quite beyond the eastern apex of the triangle. For my own part, rather than have the office put at the up town point of the business triangle for the accommodation of the "Anaconda," I would prefer to have it at the down town point, or the other one near the Monongahela Bridge.

The center of business is probably near the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, or Wood and Liberty. As the center of population is to the east, with an eye to the future, it is probably much nearer to the corner of Wylie and Roberts streets, than it is to the lot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Neither Wylie street or the Pennsylvania Depot is the proper place for the new Postoffice.

[The correspondent must have made a mistake in naming Roberts street, as it is near the eastern boundary line of the city, and Wylie street does not extend to it.—Ed. Com.]

THE COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is reported that the Board of Managers appointed for the purpose, have purchased fifty acres of land, on the Allegheny river and Western Pennsylvania Railroad, subject to the approval of the Inspectors of the Allegheny county prison, at $600 an acre, for the purpose of a County Workhouse. Fifty acres, at that rate, will amount to $30,000. To pay for the land and erect buildings thereon, the county Commissioners and Controller are authorized to issue county bonds to an amount not exceeding $150,000, drawing interest at the rate of *seven* per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the bonds themselves, to be payable in ten years.

To the tax payers of the county, this is rather an important matter, and it will not be amiss for them to keep an eye upon it. What necessity is there for laying out $30,000 for land for a Workhouse? The county already own the Poor House farm, and it is as near for any as the one the said Board of Managers propose to buy. The Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad now runs quite near to it, and the Chartiers Valley railroad, which will certainly soon be built, will run by the edge of it, if not through it. If I am not misinformed, the farm is amply large for the Poor House, and the Workhouse both. Why, then, not build the Workhouse upon it, and save the $25,000? Why buy land for the purpose, when we have already land enough for it? The Board of Managers are only authorized to buy if they deem it necessary for the County Workhouse; how can they deem it either necessary or convenient to buy, when the county owns now all the land that either necessity or convenience requires for a Workhouse?

I call the attention of the people to this matter, and ask them if they will tolerate any such needless expenditure of public money as the one spoken of? If the people will speak out, and do it soon, this thing can be prevented; otherwise, it will be to late. Tax Payer.

Government Telegraphy.

A Washington dispatch says: "The Senate bill providing for Government telegraph lines for public uses, is killed in the House Committee through the action of the lobby. The Western Union Telegraph Company have, through their agents, provided every member of Congress with a pass, good to frank any number of individual messages over their lines during the present year. The project of Government Telegraphy is thus completely obliterated in this Congress at least, and there is little hope that it will be revived in the next." The managers of the great lines professed to believe that any experiment the Government might make would prove cheap telegraphing by the Government or any one else, totally impracticable. But the efforts to prevent the trial, prove that they know the reverse would be the result; and the facts above stated will only quicken future efforts to inaugurate Government telegraphy.

Iron Products.—The Marquette *Journal* gives the following as the products of iron ore and pig iron of Lake Superior iron region for the year 1866:

IRON ORE.

	Gross tons.
Jackson Iron Company	85,500
Cleveland Iron Mining Co	47,120
Marquette Iron Company	7,910
Lake Superior Iron Company	16,032
Pitts & Lake Angeline do	25,878
New York Mine	35,280
Washington Iron Company	15,120
New England Mine	3,150
Parsons Mine	8,002
Iron Mountain Mine	6,930
Iron Cliffs Mine	not reported
Total	200,872

PIG IRON.

	Ore
Pioneer Furnace	3,440
Collins do	4,072
Bancroft do	2,980
Northern do	3,000
Morgan do	3,791
Greenwood do	3,484
Total	18,477

Appointments by the Governor.—Governor Geary on Saturday appointed John Stauffer, of Lancaster county, and Captain Wm. D. Franks, of Philadelphia, Whisky Inspectors at Philadelphia.

A Washington correspondent who has watched the business from beginning to end, says, to Mr. Blaine is due the credit of having passed the reconstruction bill as it has gone to the President.

Insurance Convention.—Says a New York letter: We have been holding a convention of representatives of the fire insurance companies. The disclosures which have been brought out are by no means calculated to inspire confidence among those who are insured. Such an exhibition of impaired capital cannot fail to injure fearfully the whole business. The assembly, just before making its record, appointed a committee on insurance to meet in this city and institute an inquiry into the matter with a view to legislation. I am evident that the fire fiend is omnipotent, and further that he is ubiquitous.

Property Captured in the War.—The Secretary of the Treasury has reported to Congress that the gross proceeds of the sales of captured cotton amount to nearly $20,000,000; and the gross proceeds of the sales of miscellaneous property, $1,785,501; amount of rents of abandoned property nearly $500,000; other receipts $8,906,000; making the total $31,085,000; total disbursements $9,340,787, making a net profit to the United States of nearly $22,000,000. The receipts in coin were $6,630,000, and the remainder in currency.

Labor in England.—Farm laborers in England get 11 shillings per week, and two quarts of cider per day, and commence work at 6 A. M and stop at five and a half P. M. This is the extreme price for the best hands on an average. Ordinary hands get six shillings per week, and one quart of cider per day, and are paid weekly. No board is included, as in America, for laborers. An English shilling is equal to 23 cents in gold.

A New Orleans correspondent writes to the New York *Sun*: "It is said that several large European capitalists are now traveling quietly through Texas and Louisiana with a view of making future purchases where they think the agricultural prospects most promising. The best plantations can be bought for cash, a short distance from New Orleans, for less than one-third of their former value."

The Workingmen's Convention of Connecticut have very sensibly concluded not to nominate a State ticket. Great efforts were made to seduce them into the support of the Democratic candidates outright, or by the running of a third ticket in its interest. If they act wisely, they will keep their movement aloof from party politics.

Business in the Lehigh Valley, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, is being pushed with great vigor. All the immense rolling mills in the vicinity of Allentown, the Gordon Manufacturing Company, and all the furnaces are once more in successful operation, with orders from a distance for more work than they can supply as soon as it is wanted.

A Toronto letter says: Fenianism is being carefully noted by the authorities here. A raid is expected early next summer, for which the people are well prepared. It said that a small standing army is to be raised by the new Confederacy.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported from the British Exchequer that during 1866, a single will was admitted to probate which paid into the Treasury for taxes on its legacies and other charges the enormous amount of $961,500 in gold. The property bequeathed in this will was valued at $14,000,000 in gold.

The Chicago *Times* says that since the commencement of the war there has been no shipbuilding of any consequence along the shores of our inland lakes. A demand for additional tonnage to carry on the lake trade has been met during the present winter by an unusual activity in the work of vessel building, and more vessels and of a larger amount of tonnage have been constructed during the season than during any year hitherto. Besides sailing vessels, several new propellers, and two side-wheel steamers will be ready for business at the opening of navigation.

The Toronto *Globe's* special cable dispatch announces that the name of the confederated province is to be called Canada. Upper Canada to be called Ontario, and Lower Canada, Quebec. The other provinces retain their present names. The control of their fisheries is to be transferred from the local to the General Government.

An exchange say; "The advantage of the present style of bonnets is that three-eighths of a yard of material is sufficent, and that any lady possessing enough ingenuity to make a pin cushion can be her own milliner, while those who purchase their own material may get up very stylish head gear at very little cost." The trouble is, they won't do it.

A correspondent writing from Accomac county, Virginia, to the Richmond *Examiner*, gives the following account of a singular occurrence: "I have seen nowhere an account of a phenomenon which appeared in this county on the 17th instant, and which I believe to be without precedent. On that day, while the ground was thickly covered with snow and a fierce fall of hail in progress, the whole eastern shore was visited by one of the severest thunder storms that has ever been seen in this county. The lightning struck in various quarters, and so great was the consternation of the people at the spectacle, that many thought the end of the world was approaching."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "We are likely to have no special election for Congressman after all. Governor Low was telegraphed on the subject by our delegation in Congress, who asked him what the people desired. He replied: 'In my opinion, a large majority of the people of the State do not desire a special Congressional election.' If this be so, California will not be represented in the Fortieth Congress until after her regular election on September 4."

At a masquerade ball in Gardiner, Maine, a Portland gent, as "Jocko," was passing through the entry of the hotel, when he was met by "Mack," a Newfoundland dog, who, not liking his appearance, sprang upon him, and "Jocko" was obliged to excel his African namesake in agility in order to escape.

An outdoor relief committee in New York last week, found a girl about eighteen years old, who exists by making trimming at five cents per yard, and is able to make only three yards per day of two hours. This trimming is sold by the dealers at seventy five cents per yard.

It must be an amusement to go marketing in Texas, with prices like these: Fine beeves are selling from $14 to $15 each, for specie. Sheep are selling at $1 50 per head, and pork at two and a half and five cents per pound.

The cotton crop of last season, although generally pronounced a failure, is valued by one of the most competent business men in the South at two hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.

Two Canadian officers tramped from Quebec to Montreal, with pack on back, on snow-shoes in six days. The distance is one hundred and eighty miles.

A letter from Paris, of the 22d January, says that a body of peasants, from the depths of Siberia, have come to Paris and put up wooden cabins like those of their own country, near the palace of the exposition. "They suffer horribly from the mildness of our climate. The other day when it was freezing hard enough to split rocks, one of them cried out, with a melancholy air, 'O, my God, when will it get cool here?' Another, thinking it was midsummer, arrayed himself in a calico gown. A man wrote to his father: 'The heat is excessive at Paris; would you believe it? For eight days that we have been here my nose has not been frozen a single time!'"

A Missouri blacksmith has prepared a horseshoe for the Paris exhibition, made of raw ore from Iron Mountain. Half the shoe is finished and the other shows the ore as it is dug from the mine.

The United States Accident Insurance company of Syracuse, N. Y., has recently issued a bond almost a *fac simile* of the United States $1,000 and $5,000 bonds. To the uninitiated, they will appear as the real *bona fide* article, and hence can be sold by means of those bonds, will prove the easiest thing in the world. No sooner had the confidence gentry of New York discovered the fact than they came out and panting into the offices of the different Insurance companies for blanks.

The cholera is on the increase in St. Petersburg; and *febris recurrens*, which carried off so many victims two years ago, has also made its reappearance.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Saulsbury, who signed the temperance pledge Saturday night, violated it on Sunday morning, and on Wednesday struck a match in the Chamber of the Senate and lit a cigar. Mr. Foster directed him to put it out, which he did very promptly. A resolution for his expulsion, on the ground of habitual drunkenness, has been prepared and will probably be passed in March.

—John Holmbaugh, Jr., one of the old defenders in the war of 1812-14, died on the 15th inst, at the residence of his son-in-law, John Eisenrod, in the fourth election district of Carroll county, Md., aged ninety years.

—General Butler and family are in Washington, and are about to occupy the residence situated on the northeast corner of I and Fifteenth streets.

—Rear Admiral Thatcher, United States navy and Captain Turnly, of the Royal navy, have been decorated with the Cross by order of Kamehaha I, for courtesies extended to Queen Emma while aboard their respective ships.

—Edward Hays Keoghoe, of Ballenclar, county Wicklow, Ireland, an eccentric but worthy gentleman, retired from public life in December, 1836, in consequence of some trifling pecuniary losses, and remained undisturbed through the changes of three ownerships, from uncle to nephew and from nephew to brother. He has been attended by all the physicians in his neighborhood, who have pronounced him perfectly healthy. He was well posted in the news of his neighborhood, retailed by his attendants. It is one of the most extraordinary cases of longevity on record under such circumstances.

—The latest version of the Pope's epigrammatic description of his distinguished English visitor is this: "Lord Clarendon I liked and understood. Mr. Gladstone I liked, but could not understand. The Duke of Argyll I understood, but did not like. Lord Russell I did not like, and did not understand."

—Victor Hugo once said of Louis Napoleon: "He lies mute and motionless, looking in the opposite direction to his object, until the hour for action comes, then he turns his head and leaps upon his prey."

—Would we know what prince or princess in the whole of Europe is blessed with the greatest number of names, we should be enabled to pitch upon a young gentleman just now a year and a half old who has the honor to be the second son of the king of Portugal. The *Illustrated London Gotha* tells us—in French spelling, not Portuguese—his Prince Alphonse Henri Napoleon Marie Louis Pierre d'Alcantara Charles Herbert Amedee Fernando Antoine Michel Raphael Gabriel Gonzaga Xavier Francois de Assise Jean Augustin Jules Valfredo Ignace de Bragan za Savoie-Saxe-Cobourg et Gotha. If we had put it in Portuguese the rigmarole would have sounded still more sonorous.

—Cardinal Antonelli, the prime minister, is ill; he has the gout in his hands, and for some days he has been unable to sign any document.

—The other day the Emperor had a fall on the ice. His Imperial legs slipped up even as those of the humblest mortals, and he fell ker whack, striking on his head—and other parts, like any prostrate Democrat.

A legitimist marriage is announced by the Paris Bourbon prints. The young Spanish prince, Don Carlos, aged 20 years, son of Don Juan, is to be married to the Princess Margaret, daughter of the duchess of Parma. The ceremony is fixed to take place under the auspices of the Count de Chen bord.

—Mrs Sallie Jones, of Petersburg, Va., (a colored lady), prescribed the freedmen's bureau last Tuesday, with three bouncing babies at one birth.

An educational writer of some repute a half a century or more ago, Mr. Joseph Gay, died recently at the age of 83. He was the author of a spelling book and a geography which bore his name.

—Frederick A. Colby, a young man fifteen years of age, son of W. W. Colby, committed suicide on Thursday, in the Free Will Baptist church, at Lawrence, Mass., by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol ball. Disappointment in love is said to be the cause.

—The Paris *Liberte*, which piques itself on exclusive news, announces that the Marechale Duchesse de Dalmatie is seriously ill. The lady died 15 years ago.

—General Thomas Francis Meagher is still in Montana Territory, no longer as Secretary and Acting Governor, but as a private citizen largely interested in developing the mineral resources of that country. He is doing well, and has every prospect of becoming a millionaire through the extraordinary success of some mines in which his interests are large.

Department of Education.—George Peabody's donation to the South is already coveted by some of the philanthropists. A "Department of Education" who shall dispense this fund. Of course, the department would be a shelter for a set of drones, who would pocket their salaries, and supervise what would empathatically be "common schools." Fortunately, Mr. Peabody has had some experience with these educational reformers, and this fund is so guarded that they cannot touch a rickel of it. This idea of centralizing the brains as well as the currency of the Union, should be condemned and squelched at the outset.

London and Paris Quotations of United States Securities.

There appears to be some mystification in the public mind as to the cause of the difference of 8@10 per cent. between the quotations for Five-twenties at London and Paris. The difference may be explained from the fact that the bonds are estimated on the Paris Bourse on the basis of five francs to the dollar, while the actual value of the dollar, in exchange transactions, is 5 10@5 15. This difference of 10@15 centimes between the conventional par of exchange recognized on the Bourse, and the actual rate, will be found to correspond with the difference of prices in the two markets. This may be accepted as a rough method of explaining the disparity. A more strictly accurate explanation, however, is found in the fact that the Paris quotations are based upon the market-rated exchange on London. In London, bonds are estimated at 4s 6d, to the dollar; which is about equivalent to five francs to the dollar: so that, estimating the value at the conventional par of the dollar at London and Paris, the price of the bonds would be equal. The price at Paris, however, is fixed by the current market rate of bills on London, which is materially above the conventional par. The established par between London and Paris regards £225 as equivalent to 5,000 francs; but the actual market rate averages 25 francs to the pound sterling, which makes £225 worth 5,625 francs. This difference between the conventional rate of exchange and the actual rate, gives rise to a corresponding difference in the price of bonds.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Taxation.

We have noted the postponement in the Senate of West Virginia of the bill conditionally exempting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from taxation. Another has been brought forward. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "The old bill proposed to give the railroad company a perpetual exemption from taxation for the sum of $25,000 in lieu of all back taxes and $20,000 per year in lieu of all future liabilities. The new one proposes to exempt them for five years in consideration of $25,000 to be sunk now appearing to be due from the said company, upon the books in the Auditor's office, for back taxes, and $20,000 per year for future taxes. In addition, it also gives $41 per mile to each of the counties, upon so much of the road as runs through their respective territories. In the meantime, neither the state nor the company concede anything as to their rights upon the general subject of taxation for the future, after the said period of five years."

Emigration to Brazil—A Warning.

Thomas K. Beecher writes from Rio de Janeiro to the *Tribune*, warning people here not to be deluded into emigrating to the country, as many have been. He says: There is room for associated labor; *a colony* will do well if judiciously managed. But the solitary mechanic or laborer, whatever his skill may be, cannot, so long as he is a stranger, compete with the cheap slaves and cheaper working men who do the hard work of Brazilian labor. I have seen many weeping wives and mothers, and gloomy men, dragging through these streets, appealing in vain to every American passer-by for work, and telling the same tale of disappointed expectations. Our Consul is overrun by these people. Every American store is full of them. They enlist on our men of war as landsmen and boys—good, skilful mechanics serving for the place, pay and rations of navy greenhorns. For organized emigration, I repeat, Brazil offers many inducements. But any poor man is wretchedly honed who leaves the States, expecting to do better on his own hook in Brazil.

The Proposed Reunion of the Presbyterian Church.

It will be remembered that the General Assembly of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church, known as the Old School and the New School at their sessions in May last appointed delegates to confer together and see whether they could not agree upon some common and satisfactory basis of union for the two bodies. Those committees comprise the names of such distinguished divines as Rev. Drs. Healey, Hodge, Gurley, Reid, and Monfort, of the Old School Church, and Adams, Hatfield, Fowler, Nelson, Stearns, etc., of the New. Both bodies are now actually disestablished laymen of both bodies. The committees are now in session in New York.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of

the finest Liquors imported, such as Otard DuPuy & Co.'s Brandy, pure Quarter Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, fine old Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin. Also, the finest Old Rye Whiskey in the country. All of the above goods are kept in stock with great care and for the special wants of invalids.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN Drug Store,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter. For

hygienic, family and medicinal purposes, &c., and are the most beautiful and invigorating drinks known. We are importing the above goods direct from the celebrated London brewers, and have a supply now in store in New York, sold by the single bottle or dozen at

McCLARAN & McKENNAN Drug Store,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS

LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE POUR LES CHEVEUX, or Empress Hair Dressing, has been introduced by means, exertion, by excitement, disease and time perfect circulation, loose its vitality, turns gray and falls off. This eminent French Chemist, DR. CHAUSSIER, has perfected a preparation, which will restore at the same time a beautiful dressing for the hair, durable and finely perfumed. Remember this is the only preparation ever presented to the public. IT IS NOT A DYE. It will relieve the scalp of dandruff and eruptions. It will prove to be the greatest discovery of the present age for the restoration of the hair. Those who have been bald for years have commenced to grow hair in every instance. As this preparation is considerably new in this country, the proprietor has appointed the following agents for the sale of the same, to whom all orders and communications for territories, directions in French and English, will be addressed. Agents, JOSEPH FLEMING & SON, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

W. F. W.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE.

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT. No one store has been rented. All these desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK AT THIS.

FRUIT TREES FOR SPRING PLANTING.—Parties who intend planting Vineyards, Orchards, Garden, Lawns, &c., are invited to deal with the undersigned, who has a large and well selected assortment, and a superior quality of all classes of stock, as any one in the country. Also, a large assortment of ornamental tree peddlers. Satisfied references can be given any time if required by addressing Box 609, Pittsburgh.

$200,000 to Loan

ON

Government Securities,

In sums to suit borrowers, on from one to six months time, at low rates.

Jas. T. Brady & Co., Bankers

tf CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

THE PNEUMATIC OR BESSEMER PROCESS.

To Manufacturers of Iron and Steel.

The proprietors and Assignees of the several Letters Patent granted by the United States to HENRY MUSHET, of England, and to WM. KELLY of this country, for certain Improvements in the manufacture of Iron and Steel, having, for the purpose of avoiding all conflict of claims thereunder, consolidated their interests in said patents under a private title styled "The Trustees of the Pneumatic or Bessemer Process of making Iron and Steel," the undersigned, the Trustees aforesaid, invite attention to the advantages of the above process which can be worked successfully at their Works at Messrs. WINSLOW & GRISWOLD'S, at Troy, N. Y., in the great MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS of New England, with FREEDOM FROM STRIKES, perfect HOMOGENEITY and comparative CHEAPNESS OF PRODUCTION, of the FINEST QUALITIES of Steel, as well as the enormous economy of its manufacture and use abroad, are too well known to require comment; and the undersigned, appointed to state that works have been, and others are now being erected in different sections of the country to meet, in part the demand so rapidly increasing for STEEL RAILS, AXLES, SPRINGS, &c., made by their process.

Licenses will now be issued on reasonable terms to all who desire to engage in the manufacture, and the undersigned hereby give notice that they have appointed WM. P. DANDRIDGE of 418 Walnut street, Philadelphia their General Agent, for the management of this department of their business, and that all communications respecting Licenses and Inquiries concerning the process and cost

The Daily Commercial

From Fogg's Journal.

TEN AND TWENTY.

A DRAWING ROOM REVERIE.

Oh! how the years have passed away
Since with Katie I used to play,
And we were both little boys.
We knew her cheeks and eyes of blue, her knows:
Where cushions crush up ripple brow.

The sparkle of rose-tipping girls
Was Katie, with long golden curls,
In loose bright sighing days;
Her skirt was more scoffee-an
She never wore a crino line—
Neath which no caged trousers t ween,
In the breeze of Augustine.

Whole mornings then we used to pass,
In strolling through the nodding grass,
Or reverently through the fern;
Where there, when no one else was by,
I used to kiss her on the sky—
And Katie was neither coy nor shy,
But kissed me in return!

The livelong day we played and walked,
Or in the orchard swung and talked
'Twas fun our liking strengthened;
At last, one gloomy, fearful day,
My playfellow was sent away
To school—and there she had to stay
Until her frocks were lengthened.

In Eatons classic groves I stayed,
To pick up reading—I'm afraid
I picked up "bats" instead of cricket;
My boyish love was left to fate,
When pulling in the Concage Eight;
I quite forgot my little mate,
In dreams of double wicket!

And now I chance to meet again,
Not many Kate, but Kate again,
The loveliest of Miss Fane,
Who rules the hearts of beaux and belles,
At party, ball—whether I know,
In opera or ——, or flower show,
Or in the Row.
She queens it o'er the world.

Ah! since that rosy laughing child
Won dumpy iron her pony will,
Or made it mount like Black Hector race,
Or climb —— or nests in Lindrin chase,
For which she got lo and disgrace,
O temporal maturior!

For Kate will never know me now,
But with a chilled, solemn bow,
She'll gaze with manner blank,
Not know me as the lad she bright?
She shakes my hand, and grs pe it tight,
And in a long exclamation in fight,
"It's my old playmate Frank!"

udencies of the Times in a Religious way.

The *Presbyterian Witness*, published at Cincinnati, has an editorial on the "Tendencies of the Times," setting forth its opinion in regard to the changes for the better and worse that are taking place in the world, and especially the Christian world. Beginning with the "Church of Rome," the editor remarks upon the contrast presented between the secular power that Church to-day as compared with history for centuries past: "The temporal power of the Pope has been narrowed down to the city of Rome alone." But virtually, the editor can see little or no change. "The errors of a past age," he affirms, "are still held with all the fervor and bigoted devotion of former times," as does the recent decree for prohibiting Protestant worship in Rome. The Episcopal Church the editor considers "in one respects next to kin to Rome. What we see here?" he asks. And the answer is "a mighty Romanizing tendency, as well as rationalistic." He fears danger in "Colenso and the Tractarians," and struats that "the Ritualists will at length carry the day." The Baptist church he thinks "is being leavened with more liberal sentiment" than formerly, and holds with a lower grasp than ever its denominational tenets." The Methodists also have "undergone some transformations for the better." It is noticed that their former boisterous and impulsive devotion has been supplanted by a more intelligent, quiet and orderly worship." So, also, "their prejudices against decrees, ordination, &c., have, in a great measure, given way to more rational as well as scriptural views."

"An effort is being made to transform the whole Methodist Church, for sake of union, into something that is *not exactly Methodist* Church, but something that bears a resemblance to it. But as yet the effort has only resulted in adding another division in the church.

"Spiritualism, Universalism, &c., are making unabated efforts, with about the usual success. Judaism is throwing off its mask, and lapsing into the rationalisms of the day, which is nothing else than infidelity under a milder name.

"The larger bodies of Presbyterians are keeping pace in number with the process of the world's population. A decided advance has been made by the O. S. Presbyterian Church in civil liberty. But the purging out of the old leaven of prosperity doctrine has made a rent, resulting in the formation of the Southern Presbyterian Church, while it has healed partially the division caused by the separation of the Free Church and is likely to lead to more important union with the New School body, not by the return of the New School to the ancient faith of the Old School Church on matters that caused their separation, but by wisely ignoring their difference on such points.

"In the smaller bodies of Presbyterian denominations, such as United Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, &c., there is much less rigidity in adherence to peculiar principles and practices than formerly, the tendency is to treat these peculiarities as unimportant and not deserving the prominence they have heretofore been given. The religious literature of all churches presents a striking contrast to that of the last and former ages. Instead of the Catechisms, Fisher, Brown, Westminster; the sound gospel sermons of Erskine, Hunter, &c., the communion of Scott, Henry, and others then so highly prized and diligently studied by those fortunate enough to possess them, works of fiction are now in pleasing and fascinating style, and the religious newspaper, form the current literature of the religious world now. Even the style of preaching of the matter of sermons have undergone a striking change. The plain, instructive, expository sermon, has given way now to the more loud, sensational, declamatory effort.

"Surveying the whole field, then, we observe one tendency of the times is to lower the standard of principle instead of setting a higher value upon truth. The process are firm and unyielding, even stubbornness, while the orthodox are yielding and lenient even to weakness.

"Another manifest tendency of the times is to consolidation. Union among Episcopalians, union among Baptists, union among Presbyterians, union of all churches of Christ in one, is the popular theme now. This is a glorious tendency of the times, if it only be governed by right principle, but if union is to be formed by concessions on the part of those who occupy higher ground alone, as now seems to be demanded by its warmest advocates, then sad will be the day when it shall be secured. The ground contested for the last four centuries will have to be fought over under fresh disadvantages.

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"An effort is being made to transform the whole Methodist Church, for sake of union, into something that is *not exactly Methodist* Church, but something that bears a resemblance to it. But as yet the effort has only resulted in adding another division in the church.

"Spiritualism, Universalism, &c., are making unabated efforts, with about the usual success. Judaism is throwing off its mask, and lapsing into the rationalisms of the day, which is nothing else than infidelity under a milder name.

"The larger bodies of Presbyterians are keeping pace in number with the process of the world's population. A decided advance has been made by the O. S. Presbyterian Church in civil liberty. But the purging out of the old leaven of prosperity doctrine has made a rent, resulting in the formation of the Southern Presbyterian Church, while it has healed partially the division caused by the separation of the Free Church and is likely to lead to more important union with the New School body, not by the return of the New School to the ancient faith of the Old School Church on matters that caused their separation, but by wisely ignoring their differences on such points.

"In the smaller bodies of Presbyterian denominations, such as United Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, &c., there is much less rigidity in adherence to peculiar principles and practices than formerly, the tendency is to treat these peculiarities as unimportant and not deserving the prominence they have heretofore been given. The religious literature of all churches presents a striking contrast to that of the last and former ages. Instead of the Catechisms, Fisher, Brown, Westminster; the sound gospel sermons of Erskine, Hunter, &c., the communion of Scott, Henry, and others then so highly prized and diligently studied by those fortunate enough to possess them, works of fiction are now in pleasing and fascinating style, and the religious newspaper, form the current literature of the religious world now. Even the style of preaching of the matter of sermons have undergone a striking change. The plain, instructive, expository sermon, has given way now to the more loud, sensational, declamatory effort.

"Surveying the whole field, then, we observe one tendency of the times is to lower the standard of principle instead of setting a higher value upon truth. The processions are firm and unyielding, even stubbornness, while the orthodox are yielding and lenient even to weakness.

"Another manifest tendency of the times is to consolidation. Union among Episcopalians, union among Baptists, union among Presbyterians, union of all churches of Christ in one, is the popular theme now. This is a glorious tendency of the times, if it only be governed by right principle, but if union is to be formed by concessions on the part of those who occupy higher ground alone, as now seems to be demanded by its warmest advocates, then sad will be the day when it shall be secured. The ground contested for the last four centuries will have to be fought over under fresh disadvantages.

"Another tendency is evidently to a worldly religion, which neither requires

Graphic Portrait of Sheridan.

The following striking personal sketch of General Phil. Sheridan we take from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Citizen*:

"General Phil. Sheridan is here—the rage of receptions, the *beau sabreur* of soirees, the lion of society, the envied of men, and the adored of women. A Murat by military reputation, General Phil. is a Napoleon the First in appearance—but a Napoleon of the intensely American type. A Napoleon who was fed on hog and hominy in his youth, instead of maccaroni and becaficoes; who takes blue pills when his digestion is out of order, instead of barley gruel and fasting; who is more familiar with champagne than with *eau sucre*; and who, as between *cafe noir* and 'old commissary,' might possibly, under certain circumstances—such as a long march and a very wet night—prefer the latter more vulgar stimulant.

"General Sheridan's appearance is exceedingly remarkable. In height he is not many inches over five feet about Napoleon's size—and his face is Napoleonic, though rather animal in its type, beyond the average of likenesses. He has the dark eyes, dark hair closely cropped, brunette complexion, oval contour, classical features, square jaws, compliment cheek bones, straightly compressed mouth, compact and mathematical forehead, which we see in the earlier pictures of the First French Consul. Like Napoleon, also, his neck is very short, bringing his head well down between his shoulders, like a large conical mushroom without a stem; and the striking, or main peculiarity of his appearance, is the length of his body and arms, contrasted with the shortness of his legs—these latter terminating (let me add in justice) with exquisite little feet, high in the instep and tapering in the toes, which might be shown off to advantage in 'ladies' number twos,' the material either pink satin or bronzed calf, and with pink or blue rosettes at the bottom of the instep.

"You want to know what Phil. Sheridan is like? said President Lincoln once to Gideon Welles, who was asking in his dreamy way what manner of man was the young Western *sabreur*, whose name was just then beginning to attract attention. 'He is a town little fellow, with a long body, short legs, not enough neck to hang him, and such long arms that he can scratch his ankles without stooping.' No better description could be given, in such brief language, of General Phil.'s externals, except by adding that his face is intensely Irish, of the Southwestern or Tipperary type, with a dash of Spanish blood; that his smile is genial as a lover's welcome, and that his head, proving its good balance, is less turned by the flattering attention which everywhere meets him than ever before was the head of any bearded and bifurcated animal with a Milesian current in his veins—the word 'bearded' reminding me that I should have described his olive and oval face as decorated with simple dark brown mous—the and imperial, not having the ends elongated and waxed in what may indifferently be called the Victor Emanuel or Joe Cortes style. As table, or on horseback, General Sheridan appears to be a man of the ordinary height and with a powerful frame. It is only when on foot that we notice that he is intended for a Centaur—the man's body joined to a horse's neck—by the shortness of his lower extremities."

The Fashions.

We have now and then a prophetic glimpse of the coming spring fashions vouchsafed to us to solace the monotony of winter dress, and these glimpses indicate radical and important changes. The coming season will inaugurate something more than a simple variation from winter modes. The fashions promise to be decidedly new, unique and charming. In dresses, short waists, wide belts and no neck bands are the rule. The gored skirt is still the only style, and, to preserve the slender contour of the hips, under-skirts must be gored too. The white, gray, and pearl-colored, as well as the striped, moreens, are made up with scarcely any plaits at the waist, and a plaiting round the hem, bound on both edges with black, or the same color as the dress, and this trimming in turn is headed by a band of the printed velveteen that comes for fancy skirts. A very pretty and stylish walking suit is made of an old black dress, shortened and cut into deep points over a white moreen skirt, trimmed as described. Toilets composed of black silk, or alpaca, short skirts over blue, cuir, purple, grey, or even scarlet poplin, or cashmere petticoats, with short sacks of the same color, are quite the stylish thing for out-door wear. Walking dresses are trimmed up each seam and around the edge of each gore, in apron fashion. Wide beaded galoon, or bands of silk edged with jet fringes, are most used for the purpose. The wide Venitian, Jewess or medieval sleeve for dresses is becoming an accepted fact, though it can be successful only in rich goods.

A good description of the new style of bonnet is a narrow brimmed flat crowned hat set on the back of the head, with the edges pulled down in points over the ears, and strings attached there. The trimming consists of large flowers and leaves and very heavy jet fringes. A very pretty way of wearing veils will be introduced with spring bonnets. They will be of black lace, large and square, thrown across the crown of the bonnet and pinned under the chin with a blossom or fanciful gold ornament. The exclusives East have a style of elegant and simple effectiveness for spring and autumn hats. These are of the expensive leghorn, or crinoline, of perfect shape, trimmed with a single flower over the hair, and draped solely with a thread-lace veil thrown over the crown.

For ornaments coral and amber are much worn. The different corals afford scope for a discriminating taste in blending their delicate shades. The pale pink Neapolitan coral is the most esteemed, being the rarest. Bracelets of amber and dead gold and filagree crystal are beautiful, and long gloves buttoned with ornaments to match, are coming in vogue.

THE FRENCH PINE WOOL.—This curious novelty in manufacture, lately noticed among our patents, is said to be already in active manufacture and sale in Paris. As wadding it is recommended as adding to those usually demanded in that article highly medicinal qualities for catarrh, bronchitis, sore throat, rheumatism, etc. As a mattress stuffing, it is but half the price of wool and hair, and better still, its resinous principle gets it the abhorrence of bugs. As flannel for all purposes, it peculiarly promotes the functions of the skin. The etherated pine oil prepared at the same time is highly praised as an application for incipient paralysis and apoplexy, recent burns, worms, fits, etc., etc.

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Unabated success of the Great consolidated Companies. Second week of sam. Colgar and the Baltimore Boys. The two Comedians in two acts, called WARLOCK OF THE GLEN, and the beautiful ballet entitled LA ROSE ELISEE. A variety of Songs, Dances, Negroisms, &c.

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Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Second week of the charming actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
Who will appear THIS EVENING, February 25th, in her great characters of LOUISE DE LA SOURCE and
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico,
In the great drama of
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Which will be produced in an unexceptional manner, with a full cast of characters, including the best talents of the Opera House Company.
Treasurer Rames Ball Ticket.
Seats on a little Rarefoot.

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LIBRARY LECTURES.
James E. Murdoch
Will give three readings and recitations at
CITY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28
SUBJECT—"SHAKESPEARE AS TO THE BIBLE."
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st.
SUBJECT—"AN EVENING WITH SIR WALTER SCOTT."
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2d.
SUBJECT—"POETRY AND PROSE, GAY AND GRAVE."
Tickets 75c. Seats can be secured at City Hall, on the morning of each day of the Reading, at 10 o'clock. The readings at 7½ o'clock.
JAS. R. SCOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. R. MORGAN, JR., THOS. N. MILLER,
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CITY HALL,
Wednesday, Feb 27, at 7 1-2 O'clock,
Grand Concert
OF
SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC,
FOR THE
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WITHOUT REGARD TO CREED OR COLOR.
Musical Director—Mr. Edmund A. Matson, Organist and Choir Master of Trinity Church.
The Cabinet Organ used is kindly furnished by U. C. Meller, Esq., Wood street.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the principal Music and Book Stores. In consideration of the object, there will be no free list.
PROGRAMME—PART I.—SACRED.
THE CHANT.
1. Benedictus Dominus Deus.....Full Choir.
Ancient Gregorian Melody. Tonic of 8 vm. Tone I.
THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.
2. Te Deum, in E.....Dr. John Clarke Whitfield.
3. Duo Jubilate, in A.....Thomas Bridgewater.
THE ANTHEM.
4. Trio, "I will sing of mercy and judgment".....Vincent Novello.
By Masters Hansell, Frederick and T. Ringwald.
5. Full Anthem.....Richard Farrant, A. D. 1545.
"Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake."
6. Sacred Quartette, "In the Chapel".....Haydn.
Master Hansell, Messrs Diehl, Jones and Young.
7. Christmas Anthem, "The Shepherds".....T. Erdon, 1808.
PART II.—SECULAR.
1. "Awake Æolian Lyre".....Danby.
2. Quartette, "Forth I Roam".....Kallwoda.
Masters Frederick and Silas Alt, Messrs. Diehl and Young.
3. Glee, Ancient English style, "Hence, Horrible Shade".....T. Morley, A. D. 1545
4. Trio.....Dr. Calcott.
Masters Ringwald and Frederick, Mr. Young.
5. Madrigal, "Queen of the Valley,".....Full Choir.
6. The Village Chorister, (Der Dorf Canor).....Moschelle.
7. The National Anthem, (arranged for Trinity Church Choir.) "My country, 'tis of thee."

PUBLIC
CATHOLIC LIBRARY LECTURES.
"MONEY, WEALTH, AND OUR NATIONAL FINANCES."
BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER,
Statistician of the United States Treasury Department, at the
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TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
February 26th and 28th.
☞ Tickets may be obtained at the Book and Music Stores. No reserved seats.
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WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera,

e Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Missionary Anniversary at Christ M. E. Church—Over $6,000 Subscribed.

Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, delivered his anniversary sermon yesterday morning, from St. Luke, 15th chapter and 7th verse: "I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance." In his sermon, the reverend gentleman developed this proposition: That our sympathy with fallen men and our efforts to secure their conversion will be in the ratio of our moral purity.

Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Missionary Anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Church, was held in the Lecture room of the church, corner of Penn and Hancock streets. The room was crowded to excess, and the liveliest interest was manifested. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. G. L. Shearer, secretary of the American Tract Society. Pleasing an interesting addresses were then delivered by Rev. Herrick Johnson, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church; Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Church; Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of Christ M. E. Church, and Uncle John Vessar, the well known army missionary. The addresses were interspersed by the singing of "O, For a Thousand Tongues to Sing," "Bathing for the Lord," "Good Tidings," "Sweetly Sing" and "Shall we Gather at the River." Subscriptions to the Board of Missions Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were then made, amounting to over six thousand dollars, being a greater sum than that subscribed at the last anniversary. The meeting was then dismissed with benediction by Rev. Dr. Collier.

The Fire Department.

The Firemen's Association, at their last meeting, in conjunction with the Chief Engineer, divided the city into districts, and assigned to the different fire companies a certain number of beats, with instructions not to leave their districts until a general alarm had been sounded. The arrangement was observed for a few weeks, but latterly when an alarm is given, the entire department hasten to the fire, as formerly. An effort has been made to induce the companies to return to the arrangement, but it is said that several of them have positively refused to do so, thereby defeating in a measure, one of the principal advantages of our fire alarm system. The matter has been discussed extensively, and it is probable that it will be introduced into Councils this evening, and some remedy suggested.

It might also be well for Councils to take into consideration the matter of supplying the steamers with fuel while in service, and thereby confer an obligation not only upon the firemen but upon citizens who happen to reside in the vicinity of a fire. The present rule for steamers to carry with them a supply of coal, and as a consequence the firemen are compelled to make incursions upon neighboring coal yards in case a fire should continue for any unusual length of time. On Tuesday night at the fire of Mr. Reif's trunk factory, one of the steamers was compelled to send to the Mayor's office, a distance of several squares, for a few buckets of coal, and others, as a last resort, made a search and found barrels and boxes left on the street by their owners. In some cases the wagons supplying with fuel is driven to fires and each steamer supplied with the quantity required. Should that plan be adopted as a remedy, the present complaint would be removed, and the efficiency of the department considerably increased.

Escape of Two Convicts from the Penitentiary.

At an early hour yesterday morning, two prisoners named Charles Watters *alias* Charles Kingsley and Thomas Quirk, confined in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny city, effected their escape from that institution. They were confined in a cell together in Block "C," on the upper range, next to Webster street. They effected their escape by tearing way the bricks around the window sash, and then from the ceiling on the inside of the cell to the roof. It is supposed that with a rope made out of the bed clothing, they let themselves down into the yard, and by swinging it over the high wall which surrounds the institution, pulled themselves over and made good their escape. Nothing has been seen or heard of either of them since.

Watters was convicted in our criminal court a few months since, of larceny, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He is twenty-one years of age, five feet and six inches in height, slender build, fair complexion, black hair, and has had part of the fore finger of the left hand has been cut off. Quirk was convicted in the Erie County Court of May term, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months. He is twenty two years of age, five feet and seven inches high, slender build, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, with a sallor coat of arms printed in blue ink on the breast, and both arms marked with red and blue ink.

We understand that a reward of fifty dollars has been offered for the arrest of the escaped convicts.

Reezlement.

President of the Dollar
d before Mayor Mc-
nade an information
Edler, who has been
... charged with
years, charging him with embezzling funds of the establishment. From what is known of the matter, it appears that Edler has been unwell for a short time, and an inspection of his books being made in his absence, several false entries were discovered. This led to a suspicion that all was not right, and a careful investigation was entered into, which revealed the fact that moneys to the amount of about fifteen thousand dollars had been embezzled at various times. A warrant for Edler's arrest was issued, and placed in the hands of officers Busha and Dressler. Upon the arrival of the officers at Edler's residence, Mr. Marion stated, in the Eighth ward, they were informed by his wife that he was seriously ill, and could not be moved. The attending physician confirmed Mrs. Edler's illness, when it was deemed advisable not to urge the arrest. Mr. Edler's counsel, Hon. Jeff. Brown, Esq., a Director of the Bank, called at the Mayor's office, and entered bonds in the amount of five thousand dollars for Edler's appearance to answer the charge. The suspected man has heretofore borne an unblemished character, and was very respectfully connected. He was in comfortable circumstances, and owned the residence in which his family now reside. The officers of the Bank attached it on Sunday, and will thereby be enabled to save about two-thirds the amount alleged to have been embezzled.

Meeting of Teachers' Association.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Association was held on Saturday morning in the Excelsior Institute Hall, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. The meeting was opened with prayer by Prof. L. H. Eaton.

The retiring President of the Association, Prof. Benjamin Jones, of Birmingham, read the valedictory address, which was well received.

Prof. T. E. Wakeham, of Allegheny, the newly elected President, then delivered his inaugural address, which was listened to by each individual attention. It was replete with good suggestions, and his remarks on seminars in teachers' associations were to the point.

Prof. L. H. Eaton moved that a question be proposed at each future meeting, relative to practical workings of the school system, and to be answered by a committee of three ladies at the meeting following. The motion was adopted.

Prof. J. F. Mellvyn rose and moved to consider at the next meeting the changing of the time of the ever meeting of the Association from 2 o'clock p. m. to nine o'clock in the morning.

Pr L. J. M. Cook moved to amend the motion, by changing the day of meeting from the last Saturday to the second Saturday of each month. Adopted.

It was announced that the exercises hereafter will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

The Association then adjourned.

Young Men's Christian Association

The third monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, was held on Saturday evening, in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Howard's,) corner of Penn and Irwin streets, the President, Oliver McClintock, Esq., presiding. Encouraging reports from a number of committees were presented and accepted. It was announced that the reading room under the auspices of the Association was established, and was located for the present in the fourth story of the carpet store of O. McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth street, but will be removed on the first of April to the more spacious room in the second story of the same building. The subject of temperance reform was then discussed for an hour, when the following resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Collier.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CHAPEL.

Description of the Building—Dedicatory Services—Liberal Subscriptions, &c.

This splendid edifice, which has been erected on Fourth Street, near Ross, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God yesterday, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The location of the chapel is, perhaps, one of the most desirable in the city for church purposes—being sufficiently removed from business thoroughfares to avoid the noise and bustle of busy city life, while it is convenient to the principal avenues of travel. The entire lot forms an L—one front being on Ross street, where the main building is to stand, while the other is occupied by the chapel. It is contemplated to commence the erection of the main edifice at an early day, and as the congregation is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the city, it is the intention to make it a beautiful and imposing structure.

THE CHAPEL,

Which is two stories high, is built of cut stone, in the Romanesque style of arcuitecture, and is a chaste and model house of worship. The interior of the building, the dimensions of which are eighty by forty-one feet, presents an appearance of grace and neatness which is very pleasing. The first floor is devoted to the use of the Sabbath School, and is arranged with great taste. It is furnished with semi-circular benches, thus enabling the scholars to all face the teacher, who occupies a chair opposite the center of the class. The battistery is sunk at the further end of the room, and is accessible by a pair of stairs. The water is heated by hot iron pipes, and so arranged that its temperature can be regulated to the season as may require. A beautiful fountain has been erected in the centre of this room, and yesterday it was gaily decked with flowers and aquatic plants, giving it a very attractive appearance. The main auditorium, which is located on the second story, is occupied as a house of public worship, until the completion of the principal building, and is a model of taste and elegance. The arched ceiling, the beautifully stained windows, the richly carpeted floor, and the tastefully upholstered pews conspire to render the chapel one of the neatest in the city. The pulpit platform and all the furniture is in most exquisite taste, and with its finely carved desk, its rich velvet cushion, its elegant Gothic chairs, and its graceful columns on either side, supporting candleabras of the most perfect design, add materially to lighten the effect. By an ingenious arrangement, the ornamental work, which extends the full length of the ceiling, parallel with the entire nave, is made a perfect ventilator, and is also an object of beauty and utility. The pews are of white ash, finished with dark walnut, and are cushioned with green damask. They are also large and rented. The novel and artistic bronze book racks contained in each are the donation of Calvin Adams, Esq., of the Novelty Works. The rooms are heated with Bourne's patent steam furnaces. The entire cost of the building was $50,000, exclusive of the ground upon which it is erected. David S. Gendell, of Philadelphia, is the architect, and he has given evidence of being a finished one in his profession. Messrs. Wm Boyd & Son were the contractors for the building, and have rendered complete satisfaction. The congregation may congratulate themselves upon having secured such an elegant building.

THE DEDICATION.

The dedicatory services took place yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock. Upon the assembling of the congregation, the choir performed a beautiful anthem, C. C. Meller Esq., presiding at organ, a gift from Wm H Everson, Esq., of the firm of Everson, Preston & Co. Rev. James Dickerson, the pastor of the church, then led in prayer, after which he delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon from the text: "Except the Lord build the house their labor in vain build us a synagogue."—Luke vii. 5. Prior to dedicating the edifice to its sacred use, it was announced that about eight thousand dollars of the cost of erecting the church remained unpaid, and upon a collection being taken up, about one half of the amount was realized. Wm. H. Everson, Esq., who had previously subscribed ten thousand dollars, contributed five hundred dollars, and Messrs. A. M. Byers, Esq., increased his subscription four hundred dollars, making two thousand dollars. Wm H. Anderson subscribed five hundred dollars; Mr. J. Robb two hundred and fifty dollars, the balance being made up by smaller sums.

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Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad

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Soldiers' Monument—Ninth Ward Contributions

The following is a report of contributions collected by the present time by the ladies of the Ninth Ward, to be applied to the erection of the County Soldiers' Monumental Fund: Samuel McKee $75; Totten & Co, $25; C H Armstrong, $75; Jas Marshall $25; David Cree, $50; W. C. Barr, $15; Knap Nephews, $25; J M Cooper, $10; Holiman, Rahm & Co, $25; Joe Lindsay, $10; McNish, Hemphill & Co, $15; Geo J Rowley, $10; Lewis Powe, $10; Union Iron Mills, $10; Shoenberger & Co, $25; R Liddell, $2; Gillespie & Mitchell $5; R C Dalzell, $2, J Hill, $5; D M Greene, $2; L B ers, $5; A Milliken, $2; James M Snyder, $2; Bertin Kunz, $2; John H Kuhn, $5; R S Ramsey, $2; W R Ford, $5; W H McCracken, $2; W McCune, $5; John Walsh, $5; Wm Talt, $5; E D Williams, $2; A exander McClure, $5; B J Braun, $2; Joseph B Poor, $5; ph Bi ton and Hastings, $5; Geo. Wilson, $2; R chard Clay $5; cash $3; Jacob Feiser, $2; cash $2; Mr ry Irwin, $2; Mr Barton, $5; Rev E V Friend, $2; cash $2, A J Hill, $2; G Bruce, $2; cash $1; Mrs Strain, $1; Mrs Walters, $1; Mrs Patrick, $1; Mrs Atchison, $1; J Atchison, $1; Mr McClintock, $1; Mr Cowden, $1; cash $1; Mr Mc-Cullough, $1; cash $1; Mr Mcss, $1; cash $1; Mrs C Woods, $1; cash $1; D Mercer, $1; C Carroll $1; D Beck, $1; D Low, $1; J B Richards, $1. Articles sold 100 sacks corn, Wm Richards, 100 sacks oats, 100 sacks corn, 100 sacks oats, Cook & Co, 3000 laths, 10 walnut planks, Carson, Darlington & Co, 100 sacks corn, 100 sacks oats, 1 cow, 1 yoke steers, 1 sack queensware, L H Voigt & Co, 6 half barrels butter, 3 bbls dried apples, 1 bbl. flaxseed, 1 firkin butter, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bbl. lard, 1 bbl. sausage, 1 bbl. pickles, 1 bbl. beans, 1 bbl. hominy, 1 bbl. onions, 1 bbl. potatoes, 1 bbl. cider, Keelie Schmit, 2 cars staves, H Van Gaffer, 1 car staves, James Conner, 5 bbls mixed pickles, 1 bbl. vinegar, Wm Boyd & Son, 1 car lumber, Stewart & Langenheim, 82 sacks stuff.

BROUGHT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Two men named Doyle and Smith, convicted in the Westmoreland County Court, of larceny, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny, were brought to that institution a day or two since.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Mrs. Emily Allen appeared before this Alderman on Saturday, and made information against one Henry Black, charging him with assault and battery. A hearing was had in the case, which resulted in the discharge of the accused upon payment of costs. Isabella Doyle was charged with disturbing the peace in having used violent and abusive language and threatened to murder Hugh Mullerron. A warrant was placed in an officer's hands for her arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Officer E Ballett instituted legal proceedings before Alderman Taylor on Saturday against George Rohe, proprietor of a drinking saloon in the Fifth Ward for selling liquor on Sunday contrary to the Act of Assembly. Rohe is charged with having sold the liquor on Sunday, the 17th inst. A warrant was issued but the accused has not yet been arrested. A boy named Charles Wacht was arrested on a charge of stealing a board from the lumber yard of McNilly & Co., in the Ninth ward. A hearing in the case resulted in the discharge of the boy, the evidence adduced being deemed insufficient to hold him for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Joseph Hamilton and Milton Cole were before Alderman Donaldson on Saturday, charged, on oath of Milton McCabe, with wilfully and maliciously disturbing a singing school on Neville Island on the evening of the 20th inst. A large crowd of the Island thronged the 'Squire's office, and great interest was manifested in regard to the issue of the case. The hearing resulted in the discharge of the accused.

BEHIND THE LIGHTHOUSE.—Old fogyism is not quite dead. People are still to be found who think that health is promoted by depletion! Was there ever such false logic! Nature is the grand antagonist of disease, and the depleters propose to prostrate nature, in order, one might suppose, to give the enemy a *double chance* at the life of the patient! The true practice is so to invigorate the vital powers as to render them an over match for the elements of disease. This can be done with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Of all vegetable tonics they are the most powerful and the most genial. At thisseason, when even the strongest organizations are liable to be affected by the alternations of stringent cold and malarious moisture, this inestimable protective medicine is especially needed. Persons predisposed to biliousness, dyspepsia constipation, intermittent fever, or any of the complaints which cold weather superinduces or aggravates, should take it regularly throughout the Winter and Spring months. It is absolutely pure and harmless.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

For Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

L H Voigt & Co, 8 bbls apples, 1 car hay; T C Jenkins, 60 bbls flour; Hubbard & Bro, 1 bbl. hams, 60 bbls flour; J Hall & Co, 2 plow beams, 2 bbls bacon; Holiman Rahm & Co, 1 bbl. scrap iron; Thomas Hardy, 1 bbl. eggs; Hubbard & Bro, 1 bbl. lard, 1 bbl. hams; Kirkpatrick & Co, 9 sacks flaxseed, J Hall & Co, 2 plow irons; Pitts. Locomotive Works, 1 car machinery, Wm Boyd & Son, 1 car machinery, Wm H Everson, Esq, who had previously subscribed ten thousand dollars, contributed five hundred dollars, Messrs. A. M. Byers, Esq., increased his subscription four hundred dollars, making two thousand dollars; Wm H. Anderson subscribed five hundred dollars; Mr. J. Robb two hundred and fifty dollars, the balance being made up by smaller sums.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the church was held in the afternoon. The exercises were of an exceedingly interesting character, consisting of singing by the children, the reading of the Superintendent's report, and an address by Mr. E. D. Jones, of St. Luis a well known friend and patron of Sunday Schools.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite Sates and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20'S OF 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Having made arrangements with JAY COOK & CO., our correspondents, to keep us supplied with 5-20's, we are prepared to

DELIVER BONDS IMMEDIATELY.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 23, 1867.

The week closes on a dull but more hopeful market, in many branches of trade. The consummation devoutly wished—the passage of the Reconstruction bill—after being amended and most thoroughly considered, has imparted vigor and tone at the head centers of trade and commerce, and already its influence is felt on 'change and at the Stock Boards. Governments especially show a profitable advance, and there is a marked change in the Railway list. Upon the whole we can report an improved condition of affairs in Finance and Trade.

We present below our usual report of the doings of the New York Stock Exchange, received by S S. Bryan:

Gold	138½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	110½
" 5-20's 1862	111½
" 5-20's 1865	107½
" new issues 1865	106½
" 7-30's	105½
Michigan Southern	73½
Michigan and Pittsburgh	81½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97
Erie	56½
Chicago and Rock Island	97
Chicago and Northwestern	36½
Chicago and Nor Iwestern, preferred	65½
New York Central	102½

MINING STOCKS

Gregory	16c	Hilton	16c
Rocky Mount	1½	Nye	8c
Quartz Hill	3½	Smith & Parmelee	6½
Hope	3c	Ne Moines	3c
Corydon	$13	Raymond's Fork	18

—The work of funding the 7-30's into 5-20's has commenced briskly. In this exchange, we mean by selling the 7-30'S and buying 5-20's a saving of ¾ of one per cent. is gained. The small 7 30's are not rated as valuable as the 500's and 5-20's, but on the other hand the small 5-20's are scarce and are worth from ½ to ¾ of one per cent. more than the large denominations. The 5 20's bear interest from January 1st, and are purchased without reckoning the accrued interest. The 7 30's are sold with all accrued interest going to the seller.

The 5-20 bonds, into which the 7 30's are funded, also bear six per cent. interest payable in gold semi-annually—January and July. They are called 5-20's because they are payable at the option of the Government, and positively mature in twenty years, when they are payable in gold or its equivalent. It is better for parties who wish to effect exchanges of the 7 30's for these bonds to sell the former and buy the latter at any of our well established banking houses, such as Ira B. McVay & Co., James T. Brady & Co., or N. Holmes & Sons.

Gold—Is quoted at 138½ @ 138¾. Jay Cooke & Co. Laws will not be disturbed for at least a year, and the only change likely to be made will be in the character of the reserve money to be held by the National Banks, which will be in the form of certificates bearing interest at the rate of only three per cent. per annum. The billion dollars of legal tender money now held as reserve by the banks will be easily converted into a currency limited only by the necessities. It is not probable, however, that there will attempt to pay off any of the certificates until after the 7-30's and 5-20's are paid off. Therefore, good for eighteen months at least, and in our opinion they are good until after a resumption of specie payments. They are the equivalent to so much specie in the banks, and therefore would off a drain from the Treasury of that amount of legal tender money.

—A New York paper recently, in an article very denunciatory of the gold brokers, characterizes them as "a common curse to society generally, and the working man in particular. Their fate ought to be Haman's, unless their perditee forbids it. This is like much other declamation against speculation, because we frequently meet in the newspapers and hear in the streets. Do those who berate the dealers in gold, who are a legitimately employed and as useful as any profession as dealers in wheat, believe that the entire mass of the people, from California or Nevada, with the gold and silver they produce, would not seek out and find the gold brokers, who pay them the market value for their gold and silver, "a curse to society?" Do those who come to deal with the gold brokers for foreign exchange believe that they deems it to fill our advantage gold so? And do they believe that the gold brokers would be very to pay the duties exacted in gold by the Federal Government if there were no gold brokers? Do they believe that the gold brokers create the rate. If, so to purchase with the proceeds U. S. bonds they need or desire, obtain the full value for their gold and silver, "a curse to society?" Do they believe that the gold brokers would be shocked if they could get a premium against the gold dealers in it, but a gentle ready to buy and sell? No one denies that there is a legitimate profession as every one will free to deal with them if they see fit, but they deem best. There is no more a "curse to society" than the dealers in grain against the middlemen who facilitate the exchange of commodities. If these over their profits are too large they should be checked by competition, but not by denouncing them as "a curse to society" and "gamblers." Gold brokers should not be confounded with gold gamblers.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The currency question in the halls of Congress is rapidly assuming that predicament known as "confusion worse confounded." The Senate patrolizes the National Bank interest, and proposes to give these institutions a premium of three per cent. per annum, to induce them to keep on hand a large amount of specie for their existence. An additional tax of three millions per annum is to be added to the enormous burden now borne by the people. Before it can be further proposed to allow Mr. McCulloch to manipulate the currency as he sees fit, to the ultimate ruin of the country, the people should take not exceeding four millions per month. In the past, no contraction will take place until the specie in the country shall have accumulated to the amount of $250,000,000, when, of course, the currency will be absurdly turned, resulting in a temporary panic and a fall in stocks.